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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER. DECUMENT, WAY [Proceedings Continued.]

EVENING SESSION.

ENUMERATION OF VOTERS. On the motion of Mr. MERIWETHER it was Resolved, That the second auditor be directed to cause the commissioners of revenue for the year 1850, to take in and return to his office the number of legal voters in their respective coun-

convention resumed the consideration of ing session this day.
Mr. SPALDING. When canvassing for the

seat I have the honor to occupy in this convention, I told my constituents that I expected to be a silent member, and up to the present time I have been so, not having attempted to address it before. I promised them that I would east my votes with as much propriety and justice as the most talented and learned orator in the body. Bourbon, and the manner in which he spoke on the subject of it, I would not have troubled the house now. I shall not detain the convention long, for I have but little to say, and speaking is not my forte, having been more accustomed to handle the plough. I am aware of the heavy metal before me-a gentleman who is learned, and one of the best and most skilful

til they shall have been here twenty-one years from the time of declaring their intention to become citizens. I object to the gentleman's proposition and cannot give it my support. I regard or. osition and cannot give it my support. I regard this happy land as me asylum and refuge for the oppressed of all nations. We have plenty of room for millions and millions of people. If we receive, as we ought, in my opinion, those who come to our shores, without exacting this long probation had embraced the principles of the roman cathod and the principles of the roman cathod embraced the roman cathod embraced the roman cathod embraced the roman cathod embraced the principles of the roman cathod embraced the roma

"Oppressors in all ages and in all countries, set up pretexts for oppression, and among the excuses under which the exclusion of irish cathto be justified, the calumnies that catholics own a foreign allegiance and admit a dispensing power from oaths, were most impudently insisted on. The late Mr. Pitt, as prime Minister of England, contemplating an act of justice to these abused men, solumly proposed a set of in terrogatories to these charges to several of the most celebrated catholic Theological Universities in Europe. Suffer me to call your attention to some of these, and to their answers. The following questions were proposed: First, has the Pope, or have the Cardinals, or any body of nen, or has any individual of the church any pretence whatever? Third, Is there principle in the tenents of the catholic faith, by which catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions either of a public or private nature? To these questions the Universities of Paris, Louvain, Aleala, Salamanea and Valadolid, after expressing their astonishment that it could be thought necessary at the close of the 18th century, and in a country so enlightened as England, to propose such enquiries, severally and unanimously answered: 1st. That the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, has not and have not any civil authoriof Rome, has not and have not any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatever within the realm of England. 2dly. That the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, cannot absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever; and 3dly. That their is no principle in the tenets of the catholic faith, by which eatholies are justified in not keeping faith with here. lies are justified in not keeping faith with here-tics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in transactions either of a pub-lic or a private nature."

I think this is conclusive evidence against I think this is conclusive evidence against the gentleman's declaration that we owe civil allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Where, I would ask, did the gentleman get his authority? He obtained it, I suppose, from some protestant controversial work. I have nothing to say beauty, and, for a short time, it unfortunately

against the protestants, but I wish equal rights

A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL

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To whom all communications for the paper, or on busis.

A. G. HODGES & CO. by the quotations which the gentleman has read in support of his argument. With regard to publications in the newspapers in relation to the controversies between the catholics and protes tants, I have been used to them all my life. Let the two squabble and quarrel as they may, for then there is less danger of uniting church and state. And I would not care if they wrangled even more than they now do. I believe the gen-tleman said he would rather have the Mormons

here, and he compared—
Mr. DAVIS (interupting.) I did not compare
the Mormons with the Catholics. I said if the
Mormons were disposed to settle here, as many of them were foreigners, I should be in favor of

Mr. SPALDING. Well, it is pretty near com paring us with them. I owe no allegiance to any man, or set of men, under heaven, save the commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the governcommonwealth of Kentucky, and to the government of the United States, only in so far as this state has delegated, or given up some of her powers to it. I owe no allegiance to the Pope of Rome, or to the exclinals, bishops, or priests; and they have no right to send any persons here to the send affects. The Pope has no more and thority to alter or change the principles of the church of Rome than has the president to alter the constitution of the United States. If he dayed to do it he might be called to account by dared to do it, he might be called to account by me or any body else belonging to the church. The gentleman quoted from Washington, and I do not recollect all his quotations, there were so many of them, probably he has been preparing for months, perhaps for years, and I dont know but all his life. I, however, shall make another extract from Judge Gaston's speech :

"Sir, although this alliance of religion and the civil power did not take place for many cen-Mr. DAVIS' resolution, on which the debate was postponed from Saturday night to the evethe world, it became at length so general, that when the American colonies were settled, there was no country in Europe which had not its established church. In the train of this establishment, followed all the usual consequences of intolerance and persecution. He who did not believe according to law, was punished as a dis-loyal subject. Degraded, fined, imprisoned, plundered and proscribed at home, because of the exercise of man's noblest prerogative, the So far I have reedemed my pledge. And, had it not been for the resolution of the gentleman from of his conscience, different sects of European of his conscience, different sects of European christians fled from this detested tyranny to the Western side of the Atlantic. And here it was that religion was emancipated from her thraldom o princes and rulers, and the principle of free dom of conscience adopted as a political axiom. and placed at the very foundation of civil in-stitutions. Sir, the honor, the immortal honor of being the first to assert this noble truth, belearned, and one of the best and most skilful debaters in this country, whose experience as well in the councils of this state as in those of the nation, have been great—and therefore I stand no chance of competing with him in those respects. I shall, however, express myself in a plain and simple manner, so that every gentleman will comprehend my remarks.

The resolution of the gentleman from Bourbon proposes, if I understand it, that persons coming from Europe to this country to settle shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage until they shall have been here twenty-one years

from them, many of whom bring money with them, we shall be increasing the wealth of the country, and at the same time putting money into the treasury. Whilst the gentleman from of the two Secretaries of state to James the by the accident of birth, there are thousands for the southern promontory of Newfound seek a permanent residence in the "land of the less attempt to settle its rugged and sterile free and the home of the brave." Why is it, shores. He afterwards obtained a patent for a when we have an almost boundless country, tract of country north of the Potomae, then un with a territory extending from the Atlantic to inhabited, except by scattered hordes of Indians with a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, we should refuse to afford them a home amongst us unless they comply with the harsh requirements set forth in the resolution of the gentleman from Bourbon. Is the gentleman afraid that these foreigners will overrun the country? I cannot attempt to notice all the apprehensions, misgivings, and objections expressed and entertained by him, more particularly in relation to the Roman catholic immigrants from Europe. He seems to be seriously alarmed indeed. And why? Because he is afraid they will subvert the government, as they. afraid they will subvert the government, as they, ty of the freemen or their deputies." Sir George he says, owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Now, this is a fact which I deny, and I will, in support of the position I assume, avail myself from himself and his successors all arbitrary of this occasion to read some authorities on the power, by establishing the legislative franchises ubject. I will read an extract from a speech of of the people, so he took from them the means the late Judge Gaston, delivered in the conven- of being intolerant in religion, by securing to tion of North Carolina, called to amend the con-stitution of that state, and held in 1835: free leave to transport themselves and their fan excuses under which the exclusion of irish cath-olics from a share of political power was sought given to any sect, and equality in religious rights. not less than in civil freedom, was assured." [1 Bancroft's History, 260.]" Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent law-givers of all ages. He was the first in the ious security and peace by the practice of jus stitutions with the enjoyment of liberty of con-science: to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all christian sects. The asylum of papist was the spot, where in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which had been as yet unexplored, the Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatever, within the realm of England. Second, Can the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon trouble, molest, or discountenance any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of religion."' "Under the mild institu-tions and munificence of Baltimore, the dreary wilderness soon bloomed with the swarming life and activity of prosperous settlements; the roman catholics oppressed by the laws of Eug land, were sure to find a peaceful asylum in the rotestants were sheltered against protestant intol protestants were snettered against protestant intol-erance." [Do. 266.] Yes, sir, while the puri-tans persecuted the Episcopalians in New Eng-land, and the Episcopalians persecuted the Pu-ritans in Virginia, the oppressed of every Pro-vince found freedom and security in Maryland. "The disfranchised friends of prelacy from Massachusetts, and the puritans from Virginia, were welcome to an equality of political right in the Roman catholic province of Maryland' [Ditto, 277.] The early history of Maryland is one on which the eye delights to dwell; it is the history of benevolence, gratitude and toleration. The biographer of Baltimore could with truth assert, "that his government, in conformity assert, "that his government, in conformity with his strict and repeated injunctions had never given disturbance to any person in Maryland, for matters of religion; that the colonists enjoy ed freedom of conscience not less than freedom

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

fled from the oppressions and intolerance of Europe in regard to religion, and came to the new world—our puritanical forefathers, who were protestants. And how long had they been here themselves, before they raised the standard of persecution against the Episcopalians and the Quakers, and banished Roger Williams, one of the best men the world ever produced, from the face of civil society into the savage world, where he planted the colony of Rhode Island, and established in it for each interest of the savage world as the new—we may, I think, regard the days of religious intolerance and bigotry as passed and gone forever.

In Europe, of late years, liberty of conscience the planted the colony of Rhode Island, and established in it for each interest of the control of th

tablished in it free principles?

Now, I do not bring up this thing of protestant intolerance for the purpose of giving any offence to any one here, however humble he may be. But, I merely mention it to prove that nei-ther party can be trusted. The trouble in Engbegan with the church and state united the gentleman need not tell me that the were the first to practice intolerance; for I have shown here that that is not the fact. As to the tenets of the catholics, it is not my purpose to expound them. I was reared a cath-olic, and I am as firm as the rock of ages in that faith; but I do not practice it as I ought to do, and more the shame for me. The gentleman quoted a little from Washington, and I will also o so; his language being contained in the following extracts from Judge Gaston's speech:

"But it has been objected, that the catholic religion is unfavorable to freedom—nay, even in-compatible with republican institutions. Ingenious speculation on such matters are worth lit-tle, and prove still less. Let me ask who obtained the great charter of English freedom, but the catholic prelates, and Barons, at Runnymede? the little eatholic republic of St. Marino, not a day's journey from Rome. It has existed now for fourteen hundred years, and is so jealous of arbitrary power, that the executive authority is divided between two governors, who are elected every three months. Was William Tell, the founder of Swiss liberty, a royalist? Are the catholics of the swiss cantons in love with tyranny? Are the Irish catholics friends to passive obedience and non-resistance? Was Latholics for the kind attention. ranny? Are the Irish catholies friends to passive obedience and non-resistance? Was Lafavette, Pulaski, or Kosciusko, a foe to civil freedom? Was Charles Carroll, of Carrollon, unwilling to jeopard fortine in the cause of lib-no longer.

unwilling to jeopard fortune in the cause of liberty? Let me give you, however, the testimony of George Washington. On his accession to the Presidency, he was addressed by the American catholics, who, adverting to the restrictions on their worship, then existing in some of the states, express themselves thus: "The prospect of particularly pleasing to us content to have sufficient to have sufficiently and the political character of native Americans and the po preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her ustice the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eye, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct." This great man, who was utterly incapable of flattery and deceit, utters in answer the following sentiments, which I give in his own words: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those the community, are equally entitled to the pro-tection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality; and I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their gov ernment, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman catholic faith is professed." By the bye, sir, I would pause for a moment to call the attention of this committee to some of the names subscrib-ed to this address. Among them are those of John Carroll, the first Roman catholic bishop the United States, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton and Thomas Fitzsimmons. For the character of these distinguished men, if they needed vouchers, I would confidently call on the venerable president of this convention. Bishop Car roll was one of the best of men and most humbl and devout of christians. I shall never forge artibute to his memory paid by the good and venerable protestant bishop White, when contrasting the piety with which the christian Carroll met death, with the cold trifling that characterized the last moments of the sceptical was more honerable to the piety of the dead, or Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of American Independence—at whose death both houses of the legislature of North Carolina unanimously testified their grief, as at a national bereavement! Thomas Fitzsim one of the illustrious convention that frame the constitution of United States, and for sever al years the representative in congress of the city of Philadelphia. Were these, and such as these, foes to freedom and unfit for republicans? Would it be dangerous to permit such men to be sheriffs or constables in the land? Read the funeral eulogium of Charles Carroll, delivered at Rome by bishop England—one of the greatest ornaments of the American catholic church a foreigner indeed by birth, but an American by adoption, and who, on becoming an American, solemnly abjured all allegiance to every foreign king, prince, and potentate whatever-that eulo gium which wasso much carped at by English roy-alists and English tories—and I think you will find it democratic enough to suit the taste and find an echo in the heart of the sternest republican amongst us. Catholics are of all tires-of all governments-of all political creeds In all, they are taught that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world—and that it is their

here, one would suppose that the Pope had com-manded those horrible and inhuman atrocities to be committed, or that if he did not do that, 1828, when O'Connell was canvassing the

duty to render unto Cæsar the things which are

Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are

succeeded. After the dissolution in England of the long parliament, and the assumption of all power by the lord protector Cromwell, some of his followers in this country seized the government of Maryland, and administered the affairs of the province by a board of commissioners. The result is thus described by the Historian:—
"Intolerance followed upon this arrangement; for parties in Maryland had become identified with religious sects. The puritans, ever the friends to popular liberty, hostile to a monarchy, and equally so to a hereditary proprietary, contended earnestly for civil liberty; buthad neither the gratitude to respect the rights of the government by which they had been received and fostered, nor magnanimity to continue the tolerernment by which they had been received and fostered, nor magnanimity to continue the toleration to which alone they were indebted for their continuance in the colony. A new assembly convened at Patuxent, acknowledged the authority of Cromwell. but it also exasperated the whole Romish party by their wanton disfranchisement. An act concerning religion confirmed the freedom of concience, provided the liberty were not extended to popera, prelacy, or licentiousness of opinion." (Pretty extensive exceptions!) "Yet Cromwell, remote from the scene of strife, was not betrayed by his religious prejudices into an approbation of the ungrateful decree. He commanded the commissioners not to busy themselves about religion, but to settle the civil government." Ditto, 92

I think Oliver Cromwell was right in saying they should attend to the civil government and let religion alone. Here we see our forefathers fled from the oppressions and intolerance of Europe.

Not at all, it is the misfortune of the times. I have shown that during the revolutionary struggle, the catholics bore as noble a part as any other set of men in this country. I have been told that almost the whole of the regular army of the United States that were in Mexico during the war, were foreigners. I presume, according to the statement of the elder gentleman from Loaisville, (Mr. Rudd.) one-third of the immigrate that come to the United States are protestant. At two-thirds catholics.

I think Oliver Cromwell was right in saying they should attend to the civil government and let religion alone. Here we see our forefathers fled from the oppressions and intolerance of Europe. When the allowed here is follow that the beauty that the health of the immigrate the second of the interpretation of the ungrateful the second of the interpretation of the int

ums of communication—when the march of mind has kept pace in an equal ratio—and when, too, the arts of printing and paper making have

In Europe, of late years, liberty of conscience has made rapid strides in most of the countries of that hemisphere. Can there be any danger apprehended from the catholics that now come rom Europe-any alarm felt that they will subvert this government? I imagine not. There cannot be. There is no danger while the gentleman from Bourbon stands ready on the watchtower, to sound the toesin of alarm. There is no danger where he is; and when he is gonere will be thousands and tens of thousands of Presbyterian preachers ready to sound the toesin. But, I repeat, there is no danger on the face of the earth. The checks and balances in our form of government are too many, to admit of a doubt as to its stability. I am astonished at the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Bourbon. I came here to the legislature once, and I was very much prepossessed in favor of the gentleman then, and I was almost induced to vote for him as a senator of the United States. If there had not been a democrat to vote for, I would have voted for him; but it happened there was a democrat, and I was glad of it. And I would vote for a democrat again from first to tained the great charter of English freedom, but the catholic prelates, and Barons, at Runnymede? The oldest—the purest democracy on earth, is the little eatholic republic of St. Marino, not a day's journey from Rome. It has existed now and one will doubt his talents. But he is like an

I thank the convention for the kind attention

son of an Irishman; but he has thought proper to interweave with it an unjustifiable assaul apon the religion of a respectable, honest, an byal portion of this great community-misle doubtless by authorities to which he trusted, to quotations which he had not sifted thoroughly, he has thrown himself upon a sea of declama tion, calculated to arouse the worst passions of human heart, to engender a fanatical spiri which, if carried out, will lead ultimately to th overthrow of our liberties. As was eloquently of an Irish and catholic heart I thank him.) the endency of the whole of the gentleman's speech s a stab at the right of suffrage, and the he foreign catholic may first fall a victim to this modern political religion, the poor man of all denominations, must follow him to the grave

of a nation's liberties. When, sir, was this new system first ushered into light. Born of fanaticism, watered with blood, and lighted on its path of destruction by the flames which consumed the Charlestown convent, it would long since have made the east mad with its infernal orgies, but even crim stands aghast at its own enormity, and sentiment the ultima ratio reepublica withheld its progress for awhile. It lay dormant, until som eight or nine years since, a certain faction in the purlieus of Philadelphia, lead by Louis C. Levin, evoked its spirit to preside over burning churches, and libraries, and midnight murder There sir, while the sanctuary of the living God blazed, and devils in the form of men poor immigrant, the citizen of a free land by marked as the expiatory sacrifice, to be offered upon the altar of this modern political high riest, who, if I mistake not, is a Jew by des Yes, sir, of the tribe of Caiphas—he who clam-ored that a God might die, lest the temporal power of the Herods of Juda should pass to the ek Nazarene-he, Louis C. Levin shoute should have been enacted in a land set apar

It may be that my notions are peculiar, but in them I have all faith. I believe that this land was made to receive the teeming millions of the old world, and that when population treads closely hereafter on the heels of subsistence, the same wise providence, which created this conti-nent, will, from the hollow of his Almighty hand in the broad Pacific, upheave another, to receive the redundant population of this hemisphere God's providence must afford to the suffering ns of his creatures a refuge from want, o he has made the laws of increase in population contravene his other work.

But to returnato native Americanism prope Where do you suppose it had its first origin? I will tell the gentleman from Bourbon, though, if family traditions may furnish him the same. Native Americanism is but Orangeism transferred from the north and east of Ireland to the free land of America. 'Tis the same foul spirit I shall read no more. The misfortune of the church and state being united in Europe has furinished the gentleman with some truths; but he thousands in Ireland, with their Orange sashes nust recollect a great many of them originated out of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Judging from the manner in which he recited them here, one would suppose that the Pope had commanded those horrible and inhuman atractities hierarchy. It was this spirit which, in the year he was cognizant and covertly encouraged those deeds to be done. Now, I deny the fact; he has been misinformed. He has been reading from the was stirring heaven and earth to defeat his re-

turn, because he was a catholic, and Sir Vesey Fitzgerald, the worst landlord that ever Ireland produced—a hell-hound of party—a fanatic, produced—a heri-hound of party—a fanable, and extortioner—was his opponent—that a party of Orange police, headed by an English Major, passed a cabin inhabited by a poor widow and seven children—only one of whom was eld enough to assist his mother in maintaining herically and without propagation, find when enough to assist his mother in maintaining her family—and without provocation, fired upon these children, innocently playing on the green, and killed three of them, among whom was the poor widow's stay. Sir, the spirits that fired the party above alluded to, animates the native American party here. Of course I do not include the gentleman from Bourbon. He has been seized with a certain political manness, whose effects he does not see, nor fully comprehend; but yet, even he would scorn such cruelty. hend; but yet, even he would scorn such cruelty. I could multiply instances of this kind—I could take you back to the year 1690, and from that time up to the present. I could present you with a series of horrors, such as no people, save the sons of the lone sea girt isle, ever had to endure.

what occurred in last May in the county
Down, in the kingdom of Ireland. In violation
of the queen's proclamation, issued in virtue of
the act of 1st Victoria, to suppress secret political societies, directed both against the Or men and Ribboumen, the Orangemen of Do assembled at the Lari of Roden's, and site? assembled at the Earl or Koden's, and after an inflamable address delivered by the Earl and free libations to the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory of William the Third," they marched upon Dollys Brae, guarded by the bay-onets of a whole regiment of queen's troops, and the magistrates of the country, and slaughtered without cause forty poor catholics. They fell unresisting before the bayonets of the infuriated Orangemen, and a fanatic soldiery, and, as yet, no one of the officers, civil or military, who assisted at that murder, has been brought to jus-

I do not attribute this to protestantism; no, sir. Far be it from me to do such a thing. I give it as a cause why the Irishman loves liberty for itself, and not involuntarily as the gentleman and myself do, both being native born. We are citiburned freely in their bosoms, and because in their native homes they were slaves. The gentleman says they do not understand the genius of our government—nor does he, I fear. They comprehend the true groups for the same than the same says they do not understand the genius of our government—nor does he, I fear. They comprehend the true groups of light the same says that the same says that they are says to say the same than the same says that they are says they are says that they are says the comprehend the true genius of liberty—they love liberty for herself, as a true man loves the wife of his heart. He loves it because it ministers to his ambition. Such is human nature.

Will the gentleman from Bourbon examine critically the history of England, and he will find there, on every page from the time of Strong bow, the general of Henry II, to the year 1829, (when catholic emancipation became a law,) the wrongs and oppressions of poor Ireland written in her blood. Sir, under all circumstances she has suffered—and suffering, she has rebelled, she has fought, and she has fallen, but her spirit, the national mind, remains uncrushed.

Famine, it is true, in the last few years, has made her desolate, and death has enthroned himself on her great hill.

self on her green hills. A population which, three years ago, was estimated at 8,000,000, is now stated by the London Times at a little up-

"The Niobe of nations, there she stands Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe, And when she appeals for a home to those who inhabit a great country for which the Irishman fought, and many died, shall it be said to him, go back to your earthly charnel house! America, when the storm of war hovered over her, received you with embraces, but now that she is strong and vigotods, she has forgotten her charity. Such, sir, is not the spirit of this people.

The Sabines, introduced to Rome after the

fight between the Horatii and the Curiatii, felt more profoundly the spirit of her government than the Romans themselves, because they were new to her liberties—the Romans felt it less because it is the nature of man to be satiated with looks from his continental, or his island home, upon the beautiful and gorgeous government which our fathers of 1776 have provided, as the wanderer does on an oasis in the desert—arisland of palms, betokening a refreshing spring But, sir, shall those springs be dried up—shall those waters be turned to the bitter salt that pervades the sea—shall those palms be hewn down, and no landmark of liberty be left upon

down, and no landmark of liberty be left upon the desert waste of life?

Such is the tendency of the gentleman's doctrine. We would rationally suppose he was one of those pilgrim fathers, who, escaping persecution at home, persecuted the Quaker upon the virgin soil of America.

I would ask the gentleman, who was the first to proclaim, on this side of the Atlantic, civil and religious liberty. I will tell him—Maryland! a colony of catholics, founded by a catholic Irish lord, and composed, at the time the covenant of St. Mary's was made, almost exclusiveant of St. Mary's was made, almost exclusive ly of Irishmen; and yet the gentleman fears

athoricism.
Strange perversion! Strange derangement of great mind; for I yield my tribute to that of the many, that

"He was born for much more.

And in happier hours."

I would ask this convention to look back up the history of this country. Go back to 1774. Whose voice was first raised to cheer the colonies in their work of political redemption? It was that of Irishmen, assembled in the city of Dub lin, under the patriotic O'Connor and the elo of the patriotic O Connor and the eloquent Flood. They cheered us to the conflict. Nor did they stop at this; they shipped to America stalwart men who, from Lexington to Monmouth, proved in the language of blood, that they loved liberty and hated oppression. Sir, the gentleman has quoted from Washing-

Sir, the gentleman has quoted from Washington to show that he did not favor foreign imm gration. Who protected this gallant and good man—this cynosure in the political world, at the battle of Brandywine? Marylanders! who foreign catholics in a great measure. Who is said to have written the song called the Irish Washington; and a prouder tribute wa never paid to a gallant people. Who secured the southern army after Gates had fied at Camden? DeKalb, the gallant, the noble, the catholic Prussian, from Coblintz. Who stood by hi Pennsylvanians; who, according to the gentle man from Bourbon, could not speak the English language, and the Irishmen of the Maryland line. May God grant me, that in all difficulties of this life, I may find Dutchmen and Irishme

The gentleman has forgotten the republics of the middle ages in his enthusiasm. He has for gotten that they were catholic. Milan, Ven-ice, Padua, Genoa, Pisa, Piacenza or Placentia, Modena, Lucca, Florence, and many others. Who headed these people against oppression? I answer, their bishops and their priests. Let him read Muratori's Annals, and he will teach him, that catholics never opposed the diffusion

of human liberty. Has the delegate from Bourbon ever read the history of the little republic of San Marino, with only twelve miles square, and a population of 23,000? Who protected it? The Pope. Did Napoleon attack it? No, sir, he did not. It had stood for fourteen hundred years, a monument of catholic tolerance, and an attack upo t, would have outraged the moral sentiment of the world. Has he heard of the republic of Andorra, in the Spanish Pyrenees? Doubtless Andorra, in the Spanish Pyrenees?

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liberty. There is a prudery in the gentleman's political fears I cannot comprehend.

From the birth of Christ—the delivery of the gentile—to the present day, that church has taught liberty. In all ages, from the time the mangereradled God—attracted the wise men of the cast—to the time whose sends are now wasting. east-to the time whose sands are now wasting before us, her tenets have been the same.

fast before us, her tenets have been the same. She has taught one God, one faith, one baptism, and universal love.

The gentleman has charged catholicism with being cruel. I admit, sir, there have been times when princes, who professed the catholic faith, have been oppressive to their protestant subjects. This I deplore. No man feels more sensibly than I do, the cruelties inflicted by the French under Louis XIV, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They were unjust and uncalled for; but they sprung not from the religion, but the heart of the minister.

of the minister.

The gentleman has spoken of Frederic II, of Germany, (one of the latter Kaisirs,) being compelled to yield allegiance to the Pope. I would call his attention to Sismondi's Italian Republics, to prove, most satisfactorily, that the Pope warred with Frederic to secure Italian in the configuration of the cays. Lumbandy from what the Pope warred with Frederic to secure Italian in-dependence—to save Lombardy from what she now suffers from the house of Austria, and against which, in the last two years, she has freely shed her blood, headed and led on by the exhabite Architishop of Milan. He spoke also of the Bavarian, Henry IV, who secured the em-pire by fraud, and sought to do whet his great

of the Bavarian, Henry IV, who secured the empire by fraud, and sought to do what his greater predecessor failed in doing, the subjugation of the Lombard states; and failed, because a Pope, who loved liberty, headed the armies of independence, and at the battle of Alessandria, but him and took him, and restand him to his beat him and took him, and restored him to his empire on condition he would not further molest the Lombards. By this, the Pope, in his tem-poral domain, profitted nothing; the people gained much, and the world learned a sense of

gained much, and the world learned a sense of right; and yet the gentleman urges this act of the Pope as a violation of his pastoral duty.

Sir, since christianity began, from Peter, first Pope, to the present, they have been friends of rational liberty. They have not been agrarian—they have not been eutopian; but they have looked to the substantial blessings which each scheme of liberty promised. Catholics do not deny but that there have been a few bad Popes; men who, though vested with the tiarn, have men who, though vested with the tiara, have looked alone to the influence of temporal power. Of this number is Alexander VI, one of the Borgias. But I defy the gentleman, or any one else, to point to one change in doctrine during their reigns—one variation from the ancient faith, which was promulgated from the time christianity had birth in the east. The gentlechristianity had birth in the east. The gentle-man says it is a gigantic structure. True, sir; baptised in the tears and blood of a Gcd, in Gethsemine, and on Calvary, it opens its maternal arms to receive into its sanctuary all people, all kindred, and all races. It says to the professant, if you act up to the lights before you, and discharge all the duties, faithfully, of your civil and religious station, you will reap the reward accordingly. It says the same to the heathen. It spreads wide the portals of heaven to all who diligently seek the truth, and secure it, or failfor its fundumental principle is, that God is just. The gentleman says we owe civil and religious obedience to the Pope. Sir, I doubt not he believes so; but I know the reverse. I am a catholic in faith. I would die before I would yield it—like most Irishmen I am better preparpaptised in the tears and blood of a God, in

yield it-like most Irishmen I am better prepared to die for it, than to live for it—but I know what the faith is, for I have been reared a catho what the faith is, for I have been reared a catholic by an educated Irishman—my father—a man who understood his faith, who taught it to his children without constraint; and who left them free to choose among the six hundred and sixty-aix faiths that now exist in the world. He did not say to me, be a catholic out-fold me to read, not alone histories, of which he had many, catholic and protestant, but the dogmas of the olic and protestant, but the dogmas of the churches, to acquaint myself thoroughly with their areana, and not to stick in the bark. I think I have done so. He has gone to receive the reward of a life specifical state. adopted country, and the maintenance of the faith, while I, of his sons, stand alone; but the principles of right and wrong, I learned under him, shall never leave me, and his memory shall be as a pole star to me through the wanderings

It will be recollected by this body that in 1828, Daniel O'Connell was elected to the British parliament from the county of Clare. Sir Vesey Fitzgerald contested his election, and when O'Connel was required to swear that cath-olicity, taught rebellion, and disorder, and sedition, he refused the vile oath. What was the result? Though one of the greatest lawyers of was ejected from parliament, and a new writ of election was issued. He offered again; was again elected, and the house of commons, fearing the people, caused a committee to be raised, and directed them to enquire of the catholic college of Maynooth, in Ireland; the the college of Louvain, in Belgium; of Bologna, in Italy, and the college of Cologne, in Prussia, and I think the Propaganda of Rome, if the catholics owed civil or temporal allegiance to the Pope; and they all answered no. Dr. Doyle, one of the most distinguished catholic theologians who ever lived, asserted the same; and further, that such a doctrine had never existed in the church. And yet, the gentleman, on the authority of Elliott, an American, asserts the reverse. As did the senior gentleman, of Louisville, I would advise him to read more, and to feel that the same God made us all. I claim nothing, as a catholic, from him, which I do not fully and freely accord to him as a protestant. In the language of the song of the pilgrim fa-

What matters it to me if the gentleman be a Socialist, a Fourierite, or a Moslem, if, in the exercise of his civil duties, he be a good c tizen? Nothing. What if, as the Pariah on bended knee at sunrise and sunset, he worships the eter-nal fire which he dreams to be a God? Nothing. What sir, if at the call of the Muezzium, on the rising of the sun and the going down thereof, he shout aloud, with his face towards Mecca, prophet?" Nothing. Sir, we here are all equals. The ægis of civil and religious liberty is over us all. While ever one star of the proud galaxy, which has lighted American valor to victory, remains undinned—while ever a stripe remains untarnished on our national colors, the great truth of civil and religious liberty will remain enthroned in the hearts of the people, though demagogues may endeavor to destroy its effica-

Who was General Jackson-to name whom is enough to excite the liveliest emotions of the Amercan heart? The son of an Iri hman Who was Richard Montgomery, who watered one of the earliest fields of the revolutionary struggle with his blood, and offered up his life as a sacrifice to his adopted courters. with his blood, and offered up his life as a sac-rifice to his adopted countrymen? He, too, was an Irishman. Who was the Baron Steuben? An exiled Prussian, who sought a home in the wil-derness, and fought for its liberties. Who was De Kalb? A Prussian also, who upon the plains of Camden gave out his life for us all, as freely as if it were for the liberties of his own loved as if it were for the liberties of his own loved home. And who, sir, was La Fayette? A French marquis, with wealth, with hereditary renown, marquis, with wealth, with hereditary renown, with every earthly enjoyment. He gave them all up to make our country free. Go to every battle field, from Lexington to Monmouth, during the war of the revolution, and if the mute earth could speak, she would tell you how enriched her broad bosom had been with the lifeblood of the poor foreigner, shed for the sacred cause of human liberty. Go, sir, to the fields Andorra, in the Spanish ryrenees: Doubless he has. That republic is catholic—a pure democracy—presided over by officers of its own choice, and protected by the Bishop of Urgil. Yet, forsooth, catholicism is inimical to human

can fell, an adopted citizen died beside him. There is no period in the history of this great nation, which is not pregnant with examples of pa-triotism displayed by the foreigner.

Who was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—he

who signed the declaration of independence, and pledged, with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and the other immortal men who affixed their names to that instrument, their "lives, their fornames to that instrument, their "lives, their for-tunes, and their sacred honor," for the redemp-tion of an oppressed land? He was a catholic. And I would ask, also, who was John Carroll, who under the recommendation of Gen. Wash-ington, was appointed by the continental congress to a mission among the Canadians, to per-suade them to join with our country in the struggle for freedom; and who fufilled that mission in such a manner as to command the unani mous thanks of congress? He too was a eath-olic, and the first Archbishop of Baltimore. Sir, I will go further, I will ask the gentleman

what was the faith of Christopher Columbus-the Genoese-who, under the auspices of Ferdi nand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Spain, cast himself upon a trackless ocean, and discovere a western land, as a refuge to the oppres both protestant and catholic? He was a catholi And who, sir, was Sebastian Cabot? He, it is true, sailed under the flag of then catholic England, but he was a catholic. And from whom is the name of the western kemisphere— Northand South America—derived? From Amercus Vespucius, an Italian, and a catholic. these things argue nothing? If catholic science catholic zeal, catholic mind, have done so much for mankind, are catholics to be proscribed—are they to be assailed as felons to the spirit of civil and religious liberty? Sir, it is unjust—a vio-lation of the truth of history—and, to "vindi-cate that truth," I have made this effort.

The gentleman has said that there was an affiliation among the catholics; that the priests control the multitude, and that a ned was only necessary from the priest to make the laymen obey his will. Sir, I will use a mild term, the gentleman is mistaken. I am a catholic, and run this year against a distinguished and chival-rous gentleman, who was a protestant, and the catholics were my most decided opponents. Some of them, it is true, voted for me; but the mass, who were whigs, voted for my adversary The mass of the catholics of Kentucky an whigs, which proves that the gentleman calcula-ted without his host, when he said "he would like them better if they differed more in nationa

It has been my interest, as well as my desire to look into the discordancies of faith. I have read on both sides. I have read with charity and while I have always respected the opinion of my protestant friends, I have never sought enforce mine upon them. To the full, I have ever recognized the true spirit of the constitu-tion of the United States, which guarantees freedom of religious worship; and in my county I number no truer friends than the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Reformer, and the various protestant religionists. But, sir, it seems to me, that a theological discussion be-tween the gentleman from Bourbon and myself is like a discussion on points of faith between Belial and Azrael. Neither of us, I presume, is a member of a church. I am not. He may be however. I have defended the faith of my an I have no ambition in this. I feel that the catholic has as many liberties under the con tucky, as the protestant, and no more. Whi will be the effect of Native American principles John Mitchell, and Smith O'Brien, protestants Thos. F. Meagher, Patrick O'Donoho, and Bellew McManus, catholics, who fought for the liberty of Ireland, will be ostracised by it. Does the gentleman wish such a consummation as this? I believe he does; and I grieve to think so. I would welcome with as much warmth to these shores Dembinski, the protestant, as Ko suth, Klapka, or Guion, the eatholic. As a catholic, I know no shade of opinion, so that all, politically, love liberty, and hate oppression.

The gentleman has spoken of the St. Leo society, and he has talked largely of what emperor Francis II said in regard to the conver-sion of America to catholicism. That, to me, sir, is an old tale. I saw it when I was a boy, seventy-two parsons, among whom was one of my own cousins—Stephen N. Rowan. Upon it leaked out, and it was discovered that this so ciety was formed to relieve the poor catholic America from the charge of maintaining his bishop and his curate. This is an awful bugbear. Yet, we find every day, men who are beg-ging for the heathen—and we give to them free-ly—and I, as a catholic, say it—I have given more to support protestant churches, than I have given to catholic ones. My means are small, but I have never yet turned a deaf ear to the which sought alms; for my church has eve taught me to beware, lest in refusing charity, I

This, sir, is the spirit in which I have replied to the gentleman from Bourbon. He knows not my faith-he feels not my spirit-and, though e might malign me, were I a political catholic I would yet ask him to be redeemed. Does he know our faith? He does not. He says we keep no faith with hereties. I will, in refutation of that, keep faith with him. He seemed to assume for himself the place of heretic. I did not place him there. I measure not God's mercy. He is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient; and when we meet, as surely we shall, at the bar of the Great Judge, to that time will I defer the final

settlement of our difficulties.
Sir, the gentleman has spoken of the legion of St. Patrick, in Mexico. It was composed of something near two hundred men—thirty-six of whom were Irishmen, ten Germans, two Frenchmen, and one Englishman—(I refer, sir, to the letters of Lieut. Denman, of the U S. army, and Lieut. Cantwell, who fell at the Guata. gallant son of the palmetto state.) Who were the remainder? Native born Americans, I blush

The gentleman from Bourbon says that native extholics entertain different opinions from the for-eigner. In this he is mistaken. We all hold the same ideas. It matters not whether the catholic vegetates in the cold north; lives a life of ease in temperate zones, or suffers under the tropics his religion is the same. Its substance-its out ward form-everything pertaining to it, is the same-one and indivisible. It looks to God for its author, and to man for the fruition of its

The gentleman has spoken much of the increase of the foreign population. He has counted every soul who arrived upon these shores, and allowed nothing for the ravages of death, nor for re-migration. If he will examine, carefully, the returns of the alms-houses, and other public charities, he will find that death destroys at least ten per cent. of the immigrants, while re takes off at least ten per cent. mor know it is said that the vast majority of th immigrants are paupers; but I have looked into this thing from 1828 up to the present, and I af show that each Irishman brings with him an average of £10, or \$50. Two years ago this matter was caused to be investigated by Harvie, a merchant of New York, a man of wealth and reputation, and a protestant; and what I have stated above is the result of ten years' experience. What has tended, sir, more than anyth to keep up a wholesome condition in the mone tary affairs of this government-I mean the spe cie? I answer immigration. It has brought the gold and silver of the old world to the new.

The gentleman has also alluded to Orestes A.

Brownson, who, after being a member of almost all other churches, became a catholic, He has talk-ed lar zely of what Brownson has said. I answer, as I believe as much of Brownson as I please. Bishop Hughes recommended him, as a catholic, and a man of very great genius; and these he certainly is; and no more. Brownson these he certainly is; and no more. Brownson is a layman. No catholic is bound to yield obe

editors are both young men-wild and fiery-with the blood of the Celt, they feel its flowand if at times they yield to it, and speak wildly, is the church to be made liable for it.

Sir, in the broadest terms, I, a catholic, assert, that the church, whose faith I profess, but of which I am not a member, loves liberty, and which I am not a member, loves liberty, and hates oppression; that she teaches perfect faith with all people, and despises and contenns the doctrine of temporal allegiance to the Pope, save in the Papal territories.

The gentleman has read Hallam's Middle Ages. He certainly is good authority with him. If he has read and studied him, as that great author deserves, he will yet feel that his speech of Saturday was a libel on the catholic faith.

of Saturday was a libel on the catholic faith.

Does the gentleman know who invented print ing? He does, doubless. "A German monk, in the reign of Richard III. Who invented gun-powder? A German monk, in the reign of Henry IV. And though it is asserted that catholicism forbids the bible to her people, the catholic press has published two thirds more of that holy book than the protestant. But, sir, I would not be understood as maligning the protestants. They have published many editions of the scrip tures, and have displayed a very great zeal spreading its tidings among men. Though op-posed to them in faith, I see, and admire the spirit of love, which animates them in the strug gle for dominion over the human heart.

The gentleman has thought proper, perhaps to be fashionable, to attack the Jesuits. they? Priests set apart, by the ordinances of their order, for the conversion of the heathen; for encountering the pestilence in the hovels of the poor, and for the education of the masses. I the poor, and for the education of the masses. I know there exists a wide stread prejudice against them, even in catholic Europe. I know that the order was suppressed by the Pope Ganganelii Clement XIV; but I will tell you why the clamors of the kings and princes, who governed Europe, were such that this good old man had to give way to them. The real cause why they became obnoxious to kings and princes, arose fro a the fact that they taught the doctrine of the Carmelite Friar of Spain, "that all power was inherent in the people, and that they had a right to bring their rulers to punishment, even to that of death." Out of this doctrine has grown their unpopularity. As a man, I say there is nothing in their canons or their statutes inimieal to civil and religious liberty.

I have asserted that catholics owe no tempo I have asserted that cathories owe no temporal allegiance to the Pope, and in proof of this, I refer to Charles Butler's book of the catholic church, 287 to 289; and, as the gentleman is a lawyer, to the oath of allegiance required by the English statutes of English catholics. This oath, sir, was not refused by Mr. O'Connell. when, though elected by a most triumphant ma-jority, he was stopped at the bar of the house of commons. I would, also, refer to the published opinions of all the catholic universities of Eu-

The gentleman has referred to the writings of Cardinal Bellarmine. He was a great man, and whenever he treats of matters of faith, I accord him as much credence as to any learned and plus writer of the church; but his political opinis never were endorsed by catholics. gentleman will read the controversy of Hughes and Breckinridge—and Pope and McGuire, or Campbell and Purcell, he will be set right on Why, the gentleman's ideas, as expressed in

this body in regard to reform, might, with as much propriety, be quoted hereafter against his party, (which, as a party, has labored faithfully to correct and purify the government of our state,) as the political opinions of catholic writers against the church, with whose faith those opinagainst the church, with whose faith those opinions have no connection. Would I do so, I could recriminate; but that I will never do. Abiding in the purity, the integrity, the heaven born character of my faith, I will rely upon its merits, and will never assail adversary churches, because some of their members hold opinious which politically do not square with mine. He has also quoted from the writings of Autonius has also quoted from the writings of Antoninus, archoishop of Florence, to prove that the catholic owes civil allegiance to the Pope. Sir, I again affirm, that as a catholic, I, nor any other man who understands the faith, is bound by the said archbishop's opinion. On this point, and in reply to all the stale and oft refuted calumnies which the gentleman has extracted from "Elnism," and "Dowling's Roman I would refer him to Butler's book of the cathothe works of the late distinguished bishop of

He will also find in the above authorities. ampie, full, and irresistible proofs, to an un-prejudiced mind, that the faith of the eatholic is re, strictly consistent with civil and religious liberty—the duties of the citizen or subject, and that it teaches perfect faith with all men, as we hope to be saved. He has said the catholic church withholds the bible from the laiety. If e will go back to those ages, mis-called dark, when the monk toiled for years in transcribing the word of God, that the people might have its light—if he will only examine D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature—if he will read attentively D'Aubigne reviewed by the present coadjutor bishop of Louisville, he will find that before the days of Luther, there was scarcely a country in which the bible had not been published in the vernacular. The light of the sacred scrip-tures never was denied by the church to her peo-ple. She, on the contrary, commanded it to be

read—to be read with prayer,
Sir, who determined the canonicity of the bible? The catholic church. Who preserved it through long ages of most cruel oppression, in-flicted by the pagan? The catholic church. Who beat back the fierce Saracen, when he swept like a flood from Western Asia, and threatened to visit Europe with worse desolation than that which followed in the footsteps of the Hun and the Vandal? Catholic Poland, headd by her glorious Sobieske, and Catholic Hungary. To preserve in tact the faith bequeathed rom the cross, her capacious bosom has bled

Time, war, flood and fire, Have dealt ruin upon the seven hilled city.'

The dominions of the pagan has passed away. The splendour of the empire lives only in history. The tread of the legion is no longer heard. The eagle has stooped from his proud eyrie, and yet the church lives-bright, vigorous oung-eighteen hundred years old: but her step is as elastic as if her patent was still wet with the blood of Calvary.

Who christianized the world? The centleman can't deny the fact-the catholic church Who traversed the wild steeps of Tartary crossed the trackless and burning desertscountered the Bedouin, the Turcoman, the Bashkier, and the Tartar, to spread the blessings of the gospel? The catholic priest—the calumniated, and reviled. Who first taught the Chinese the truth of Christ's mission? The slandered Jesnits. Why, sir, without the efforts of the priesthood—a knowledge of the earth—her institutions and her people, would be a sealed book even to my learned adversary. He is deeply read, and yet he strikes at the hand that brought food and raiment to his own mind.

He has charged us with having a different faith in different nations. Let him read the fathers of the church—let him read Tertullian, St. Chrysostom, St. Cyril, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, and the eloquent and beautiful Lactantius. Yea. sir, the works of the founder of the society of Jesus, a Spaniard; Drs. Lingard and Wiseman, who are Englishmen; Bourdaloe, Renelon, and Bassuet, Frenchmen; Moehler, a German; England, Doyle, and McGuire. Irish men; Hughes, Purcell, and Spalding, of America; and his own candor will compel him to ad-

it that he has wronged us.

The gentleman has enlarged upon indulgens. Sir, he does not understand this doctrine. hese he certainly is; and no more. Brownson is a layman. No catholic is bound to yield obelience to him.

He also alluded to the Freeman's Journal, publicated the church by asserting that it was a license to commit sin. There is not now and never was such a dectrine. And I am sorry that a distinguished Kentucky lawyer has de-

penance that he! even he might feel that an indulgence would be valuable.

He asserted, also, that the priest professed, of his own authority, to forgive sin, past, present, and future. Such never was the doctrine of the church; and he will pardon me, when I say, that the charge is the result of a distempered imagination—the mere fiction of a brain, which has trifled with itself, funtil 'tis mad. The church has ever taught that confession was necessary, because Christ commanded it; that the priest interposed as the agent of God; and that to the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to re-distinct that the priest professed, of Mitchell, Joanathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, D. priest interposed as the agent of God; and that to the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to reform, and restitution, (a doctrine in which the gentleman don't believe,) were absolute prerequisites. And yet, sir, with a spirit which would far better have become Exeter Hall, with its fanatic rabble, led by the right reverend John Philpots, the gentleman from Bourbon has converted this hall (consecrated to the defence of civil and religious liberty,) into an arena for polemical controversy. If he will pardon me, I would suggest to him, in all candor, and charity, the reading of Milner's End of Religious Controthe reading of Milner's End of Religious Controersy, and Challoner's Meditations. In the one he would meet a doctrinal disputant, an overmatch for himself, while in the other he would ncounter the balm of Gilead-charity-brotherly love-gentleness-every attribute of christi-

anity.

He has praised some of the Popes—Leo the 10th, for his literature; Adrain the 2d, for his spirit; Gregory the Great, for that provading genius, which was fell so deeply in his own times, and which, like the voiceless but deep current of a great river, sweeps on through all ages, resistless and calm. His, sir, was the subtination of genius. In the language of Grattan, timation of genius. In the language of Grattan, applied to the great Chatham, "he struck a blow in the world which resounded through the uni-In the world which resounded through the universe." There is something mysterious in the inspiration of those great men, who, in violation of a world's learning, committed themselves with the Palinurus to the tempest-tossed deep, and discovered new worlds. The catholic Portuguese, headed by the great Alberquerque, braved the storms of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung his little argosy on the billow-washed shore of southern Africa. To him—yes, sir—to him the world owes the spices of the Moluccas, and the "odors of Araby the blessed." And who was it first trusted the frail barque to the iron-bound shore of Patagonia, on whose relentless bosom the wailing the wailing the storms of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung his little argosy on the billow-washed shore of Southern Africa. To him—yes, sir—to him the world owes the spices of the Moluccas, and the "odors of Araby the blessed." And who was it first trusted the frail barque to the iron-bound shore of Patagonia, on whose relentless bosom the wailing the storms of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the control of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the control of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the control of the Cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to the cape of Good Hope, and flung has been deep to shore of Patagonia, on whose relentless bosom the wailing tempests never cease to play—Magellan-another catholic, who died for science on

the shores of Terra del Fuego.

Sir, who discovered the mariner's compass—
the voiceless, but unerring spirit which in every lime points to the pole, and shows to the wanderer on the heaving ocean the pathway to his teen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Mil home—though upon her broad bosom earth's teeming millions never yet have left a trace? A

I assert, sir, science owes moremore to catholicism, than to all the world beside. She walked with the Saviour in Judea and Gallilee; she agonized with him in Gethsemine, and she sprang full fledged into vigor, when, with his expiring breath on Calvary, he ommissioned her to save.

The gentleman has boasted of his Anglo Sax-

onism. I do not know how it is. Whether he was a descendant of the heavy Dutchman of the Luyder Zee, or of the imflamable and mercurial Trishman, depends on the spelling of his name—whether his ancestors were a part of the hoards who followed Schomberg, or were of the old stock who bared the bosom to the foeman of Benburb, the Boyne, Aughrim, Limerick, and Londonderry, I will not attempt to determine.
My name bespeaks my lineage. I am an ancient
Irishman—Milisian—Celt. No Saxon blood disturbs the current which flows through my heart. Tis true, there are many of Saxon lineage in English history whom I reverence; the great catholic Alfred who secured to you and me, sir, trial by jury; and Mary, yeleped the bloody, Celt and Saxon, who first of England's sovereigns, guarantied to the criminal the right to be heard

What did he say of Pius the IX, the present continue as if the said alterations and amend-pope? "That he was now the most interesting ments had not been made. person on the earth.'

also remind him of the rich and fervid eloquence of our present governor, when the proposition to succor Ireland was before the senate of the United States. When reading it, I felt as though the spirit of Grattan, of Flood and of Curran, had taken up their abode in his great mind, for he poured upon the subject of reland's wrongs an eloquence such as has rarely, if ever, been heard on this side the Atlantic.

Sir, thus imperfectly I have endeavored to answer the gentleman from Bourbon. According to ny poor ability I have discharged my duty to my country, my religion, and my God, without secta-rian feeling, without bigotry and without any feel-ing except charity. If there be upon the earth's face a religion, against which I entertain bad feelings, I know it not. If towards the gentle-man from Bourbon, who has assailed my faith with such virulence, I have any bad feeling, I am not conscious of it; and though unworthy or the contumely he has heaped upon a religion has been taught to hate.

[Mr. Davis' speech, which should come in here, has only been furnished in part, and we are compelled to omit it-after having delayed ur paper one day to obtain it.]-Publishers.

Mr. WOODSON moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be Mr. CLARKE called for the yeas and nays on

the adoption of the resolution, and they were yeas 6, nays 69. YEAS Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Andrew d, Johnson Price, Michael L. Stoner, George

W. Williams-6. Nays-Mr. President (Guthrie,) John S. Bar low, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, Wm. C. Bullitt, Chas. Chamrs. Wm. Chenault, Jas S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman. amin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, ucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin L' Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Jas. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, . P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hav. W Hendrix, Thos. J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, Thos. James, Wm. Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lash brooke, Martin P. Marshall, W.m. C. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McOlure, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, John D: Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Wm. Preston, ohn T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Jas. W. Stone, John D. Taylor, Wm. R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Henry Washington, Jno. Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wick-

liffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright-69. So the resolution was rejected. The convention then adjourned

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER. POSTPONEMENT OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. JAMES offered the following: Resolved, That no penal law shall be in force or take effect until six months after its passage. On the motion of Mr. DAVIS the re was laid on the table—yeas 47, nays 30.

ever saw, (I mean Jo. Daviess,) fell at the head of his gallant blues, and pursue the history of that struggle through the bloody Raisin, where the great and gallant Allen perisked—Bridge warer. Queenstown, Chippewa, to Orleans—and warer and gallant of the profession, by the great and gallant Allen perisked—Bridge warer. Queenstown, Chippewa, to Orleans—and warer and is not any more whatever; and is not any more of the gentleman were a cathomator of the document of the declared, by an overwhelming majority, that it should be amended.

Such as the first of June. I same here, sir, the forms of the oldest church of the world. Induced the gentleman were a cathomator of the gentleman were a cathomator of the document of the world. Induced the gentleman were a cathomator of the gen They are a remission of temporal penantes, to penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. And if the gentleman were a catholic, and had assailed the faith of the great probable of the penances. The penances is a penance of the penance of testant community with the malignancy, with which he, a protestant, has attacked the faith of the catholic, his confessor would give him such a practical illustration of the doctrine of penance that he! even he might feel that an indulgence would be valuable.

The following gentlemen, who were absent last night when the vote was taken on Mr. DAVIS'S resolution, this morning obtained permission to record their votes, viz: Messrs, Dixon, Gaither, Gholson, Jackson, Machen, M. P. Marshall, Moore, Nesbitt, Talbott, Thurman, Turner,

were, yeas 29, nays 58. Yeas—Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey.

Nays—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, Wm. Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers Wm. Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Chasford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Thos. J. Gough Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Har din, Vincent S. Hay, Wm. Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Tomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, George V. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas V. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mans-ield, Martin P. Marshall, William C. Marshall, Newcum, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold. R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Wash-ngton, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, G. W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright

So the convention refused to take them up MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The convention proceeded to the considera-on of the last report of the committee on misrellaneous provisions.

The first, second and third sections were read and adopted as follows, without amendment:

"SCHEDULE. "That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the consti-tution of this commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained:

"Sec. 1. That all the laws of this comm by his counsel. Yet, this is nothing.

In conclusion, I will call the gentleman's atwealth, in force at the time of making the said tention to the speech delivered by the "forest alterations and amendments, and all rights ac-born Demosthenes"—Henry Clay—in the market tions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts, as

"Sec. 2. The oaths of office herein directed to Sir, I do not recollect his words, but the spirit of his speech was, that catholicism was not, and never had been, inimical to liberty. I would otherwise direct.

"Sec. 3. No office shall be superceded by the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this commonwealth, but the laws of the state relative to the duties of the several remain in full force, though the same be con-trary to said alterations and amendments, and the several duties shall be performed by the re spective officers of the state, according to the existing laws, until the organization of the government, as provided for under this new constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers to be elected or appointed under said The fourth section was read as follows:
"Sec. 4. Immediately after the adjournment of

the convention, the governor shall issue his proc-lamation, directing the several sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties of this state, authorized by law to hold elections for members of the general assembly, to oper and hold a poll in every county in the state, and does not understand, and a faith, I fear, he in the city of Louisville, at the places and precincts designed by law for the holding the pres-idential election in 1848, upon the first Monday of May, 1850, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this state, in regard to the adoption or rejection of this constitution; and it shall be the duty of the said officers, to reeive the votes of all persons entitled to vote for members of the general assembly under the pre-sent constitution. The said officers shall open a poll with two separate columns: "For the new stitution," "Against the new constitution," shall address each voter presenting himself, the question: "Are you in favor of adopting the new constitution?" and if he shall answer in he affirmative, his vote shall be recorded in the column for the new constitution, and if he shall answer in the negative. his answer shall be set down in the column against the new constitu-tion. The said election shall be conducted for one day, and in every other respect, as the state election for representatives to the general assembly are now conducted; and on the Thursday succeeding the said election, the various sheriffs onducting said election at the different precincts shall assemble at the county seat of their respe tive counties, and compare the polls of said e tion, and shall forthwith make due returns the of to the Secretary of state, in conformity to th provisions of the existing laws upon the of elections of members of the general assembly The county courts of the various counties the commonwealth shall, at their March or April the commonwealthshar, as their March of April
terms of their said courts, appoint two judges, a
clerk, and deputy sheriff, to superintend and
conduct said elections."

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President, I will pro-

pose an amendment for the purpose of testing the sense of the convention on the mode by which this constitution is to be ratified. I be lieve it was the universal opinion that when this convention finished their business here, they would adjourn sine die. I would wish that the sense of the people should be taken on the question of adopting the new constitution or re-adopting the old one. And for that purpose I would move to amend this section of the report of the committee on miscellaneous provision by striking out the words "the new constitu-tion" in the thirteenth line, and substituting the

words, "for the old constitution." Mr. HARDIN. The people have already decided against the old constitution by calling this convention. The old constitution was promulgated in 1799, and the people of our day have

ness and power of proclaiming what is the constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether select committee, governor of the commonwealth, legislature, or any officer of state. We have, in my opinion, the right of consulting the wishes of our constituents, either before we came here, while we are here, or hereafter; and I am in favor of submitting our work to their judgment. If the majority of them should approve of it, then it is the duty of this convention to proclaim it from this hall as the organic law of the land, and then to put the government of the state under this constitution. These are the views I hold on this matter, and I wish to test the sense of the house on this question. For that purpose, I

the power to reacopt the whole of the old constitution if it so please us—we are to meet, and when we meet, we are to amend that constitution if we please, or to make a new one out and out; but whatever is done, we are to do it. The act of assembly which was passed last year endangered to confirm to the constitution by your office-holders will raise it; and the great object of the people will be defeated. But, sir, if we adjourn to meet on the first Monday of June, then there will be a fair voting; no emandance of the power of the power to the constitution in the supplier of the power to meet and object of the people will be defeated. But, sir, if we adjourn to meet on the great power of the power did not do it exactly in so many words.

put to the people whether they would have a convention to amend that constitution, it was decided by a majority of forty eight thousand votes. In pursuance of that vote, the legislature again put the question to the people, and by a majority of ninety thousand votes, they declared in favor of calling a convention to amend this constitution, and we, Mr. President, have been elected in pursuance of that call. We are sent here to make a new constitution or to put to the people whether they would have a tion. sent here to make a new constitution or to change or alter the old one. The people, in the strongest manner have proclaimed to us and to the world at large, that they are opposed to the

Well, sir, we are sent here by them, for what purpose? To alter or change the old constitution, or to promulgate a new one. Well now have we the power to adjourn until the first of June, as some gentlemen think it to be necessary? I say that we have the power; that we can adjourn from day to day, if we choose; that we can adjourn for a month if we choose, or for six months if we choose; but if ever we dissolve then there is an end of it. If ever we adjourn then there is an end of it. If ever we adjourn guage that cannot be misinterpreted. without a day fixed in our adjournment, then there is an end of the vitality of this convention.

necessary for this convention to re-assemble to put this constitution in operation. If it be the determination of the convention to re-assemble, then the question will not be between the 'new' and the 'old' constitution, but 'for' or 'against' the new constitution. The committee having the new constitution. The committee having we are like a court of chancery, when the chancel of the convention and the convention alone that is to make the constitution. Sir, to use a legal illustration, cellor sends his interlegation. and the 'old' constitution, but 'for' or 'against' the new constitution. The committee having directed me to make a report, are not yet determined how they will vote upon the subject.

Mr. WOODSON then withdrew his amendment.

Some verbal amendments were made on the motion of Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. With the view of ascertaining the sense of the convention on the question whether we shall dissolve this convention and submit the constitution in the mode indicated by that report, and thus make the constitution of Kentucky depend upon a contingency, over which this convention has no control, or whether we shall finish this work and proclaim the constitution from ur hands as a convention; and, if we cannot do that, perform the other duty imposed upon us by the article of the convention in the re-adoption of the old one, and then go home—with a view of testing the feelings of the convention on this question, I desire to offer a resolution, which will bring the subject immediately before the consideration of this house. It would accord with my wishes, personally, not to return to this hall again as a member of the convention, if my absence could take place consistently with the duty I owe to my constituency; and if I could satisfy myself that we ought to permit this constitution to depend upon a contingency; but I believe it is the duty of the convention to proclaim this constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether select committee, governor, secretary of state. That is all very well, but what then? After that is done, it yours in the first that we ought to permit this constitution to depend upon a contingency; but I believe it is the duty of the convention to proclaim this constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether select committee, governor of the tourney general, and they are to proclaim what is the constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether the convention of the convention of the convention to proclaim the constitution of the convention to proclaim the constitution of the convention to proclai

on this matter, and I wish to test the sense of the house on this question. For that purpose, I move to lay down the report of the committee, now under consideration, with the view of taking up the resolution which I am prepared to offer.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

The resolution of the gentleman from Nelson was then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the convention will take a recess and submit the constitution as agreed upon.

was then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the convention will take a recess and submit the constitution as agreed upon, and proposed to be adopted, to the people for their approval or rejection; and that the convention will re-assemble to ascertain the result of the vote, and to close the labors and duties devolved upon the convention, by proclaiming the new constitution, and providing for putting the government into operation, or to re-adopt the old constitution.

Mr. HARDIN. I am very happy to say that I entirely concur with my colleague in this matter. I have a few words to say on the subject, but shall wait until some other gentleman has spoken.

Mr. STEVENSON vI hope this report will be acted upon now. The committee has drawn up a report with the view of settling this question, and I think we ought immediately to set about its settlement. I feel as sensibly as any gentleman on this floor, that the sands of this convention are ebbing fast, and I am as auxious as any gentleman to get through with business so as to let us get home. But, sir, this is one of the nicest questions that has yet come before this body. When it is remembered that the people have called this convention, that it has assembled in obedience to their will, and passed through the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the success of the constitution depends upon our action here. through the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the success of the constitution depends upon our action here, we cannot but feel how deeply important it is that this question should have a careful consideration.

Less than 50 or 40,000 in Kentucky, will use every exertion in their power to put down this constitution, and they will do it, because we have then no power left. And what is to be the result? The same battle which we fought last year will have to be fought over again, with new and increased violence. eration.

I should like to understand, sir, what the mover of this resolution proposes to do when we re-assemble. The object for which we are to reassemble must have some weight in determining the policy of the step. Is it proposed that this the policy of the step. Is it proposed that this state. Men are to take the stump again, with new and increased violence. Efforts will be made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other states to throw a vast amount of this kind of influence into this state. Men are to take the stump again, with new and increased violence. Efforts will be made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other states to throw a vast amount of this kind of influence into this state. Men are to take the stump again, with new and increased violence. convention shall re-assemble simply for the purpose of declaring that this constitution is the work of our hands, and that we approve of our own work? Or is it proposed that the convention shall re-assemble for the purpose of districting the state, and of putting this constitution into practical operation? If the latter is the chief of the gardeness Lean search search in the convention of the convention o biject of the gentleman, I can see some sense in it; but I cannot see any propriety in re-assem-bling here merely to assert that this paper, which everybody knows to be our work, is our bling here merely to assert that this paper, which everybody knows to be our work, is our work. We have already imposed a great deal of work upon the legislature, and why not the duty of proclaiming this constitution? I think, sir, we ought to know definitely and distinctly, what we are to do when we re-assemble.

Mr. GHOLSON. In proposing to submit this constitution to the vote of the people, the question comes up "when is this constitution to take effect?" If it is not to take effect until after the day it is to be voted upon, I ask in what way any obligation is placed upon the state to hold an election; or, if the proper officers should refuse to hold such election, how will they be punished? How can you enforce such an election unless you declare now that this constitution is

nunshed? How can you enforce such an election inless you declare now that this constitution is the paramount law of the land? When I first by the people of Kentucky for the purpose of a sine die bringing down the appointing power of the government and the called this convention and the paramount law of the land? When I first by the people of Kentucky for the purpose of bringing down the appointing power of the government and the called this convention and the purpose was it called? It was called by the people of Kentucky for the purpose of bringing down the appointing power of the government and the called this convention and the purpose was it called? It was called by the people of Kentucky for the purpose of bringing down the appointing power of the government. came here I was as much in favor of a sine die adjournment as any man. I believe that the convention have the power to put a contingent clause into the constitution to submit it to the people; but then how comes the question that it shall not be the permanent law of the land until the first of May. It seems to me to be a mere matter of courtesy to the people, and that it night as well be ratified by the convention now.

Mr. HARDIN. I have a few remarks to make upon this question, and I may just as well make to bringing down the lapon those to whom what other purpose? Why for the purpose of bringing down the life-tenures of office, and the scandalous sale of offices. To all this the emandation of this class were against calling the convention, and they were well united. You will find the upon this question, and I may just as well make upon this question, and I may just as well make houses of Austria and Russia uniting once more them now as at any other time. I understand to crush the Hungarians and to put us back sir, that we are assembled for the following purpose: "And to meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution."

We are to meet, and when we meet, we have the power to readopt the whole of the old continuity if it are to meet, and when we meet, we have the power to readopt the whole of the old continuity if it are to meet, and when we meet, we have the power to readopt the whole of the old continuity is it as a said to put us back where we were before. And who is to take the whole of the said purpose of the said purpose. Where we were before. And who is to take the whole of the said purpose of the said purpose. Where we were before. And who is to take the whole said purpose of the said purpose. Where we were before. And who is to take the whole said purpose of the said purpose of the said purpose. Where we were before. And who is to take the whole said purpose of the said purpose. The said purpose of cavored to conform to the constitution, but it id not do it exactly in so many words.

That constitution was made fifty years ago, when our state was in its infancy. We had not when our state was in its infancy. We had not then a population of over twenty five thousand voters. After a lapse of nearly fifty years, the people became greatly dissatisfied with the constitution made for us, and the question being stitution made for us, and the question being that the people whether they would have a total property to the people whether they would have a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people whether they would be a state of the people with the people whether they would be a state of the people with the people with the people will be so dissatisfied with the old constitution; and if such an event should happen by any possibility, the people will be so dissatisfied with the old constitution; and if such a state of the people will be so dissatisfied with the old constitution.

old constitution.

Well, sir, we are sent here by them, for what world, that ingenious men cannot

I have given in a few words what my views are. First, that we have power to adjourn; secondly, that we are either to abolish the old constitution and make a new one, or we are to alter and amend it. We cannot delegate that power. But, thirdly, and most of all, we owe it to our selves to see that this constitution is properly ratified. Sir, we have met here to make a constitution, and it is not unknown to contemporate the decree of this great high chancellor, and goes forth the law and constitution of Kentucky. Is not that the correct position of Kentucky. assiduously, more honestly, more carnestly than have the members of this convention. They have gone into no dissipation, no frolies; they have labored almost day and night to make the best constitution they could, and that would suit the wishes of their constituents. The great body of the intelligence of Kentucky is here; and we owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to our constituents, that we should hever adjourn until we have made them a constitution. If we should do so, what will be the result? Why, we will be a laughing stock, a seoff, and the scorn not only of Kentucky, but of all the surrounding states. Self-respect, the high consideration of this convention, the duty which we owe to our constitution which will be satisfactory to the people. Some objection, I believe, has been made to our constitution, on account of its running all title too much into detail. Be that as it may, we have fulfilled the expectations of the people; we have taken away the appointing power from the governor; we have changed the induction of the state of Kentucky. And, sir, what instrument is there in the world that is without defects? We have done all we could do, and I do hope we shall never consent finally to leave here, until we have proclaimed this as the new constitution of the state of Kentucky.

Mr. MAUPIN. The duty which I owe to my constituents is paramount to everything. I came here at a late season, but I promised my constituents is paramount to everything. I came here at a late season, but I promised my constituents is paramount to everything. I came here at a late season, but I promised my constituents is paramount to everything. I came here at a late season, but I promised my constituents that I would endeavor to make the machine during the take the proposition of the lines of the highest order of intellect of which this state so proudly boasts; I believe that some of the highest order of intellect in this state has been excluded from this convention, but I believe also that this house is a fair representation of the members of this convention.

them. Here, then, are a numered men, influenced by the most patriotic motives, neglecting their business, away from their families, working like a band of brothers, harmonizing on all great subjects of interest, compromising their feelings, come together for the purpose of laying sir; you will have to submit it again to the peodown—and they have laid down—the founda-tion of our government, giving to every man equal rights and privileges. Do not talk to me of the government becoming unwieldy. All we want is unanimity of feeling, and concert of until the people become indignant and they action, to destroy what is called dengoguism. Let us throw self out of doors, and come here doors of this hall. with hearts declaring that we love our country better than every thing else. This constitution is to last, not like a rope of sand, but I trust it will continue forever. Then let us take action very thing else. Then let us take action of the people; and if he would so agree, the results of the people; and if he would so agree,

I cannot say enough in their praise when I re-turn to my constituents. It is true that I have he has still to meet them. They have as much had comparatively no hand in their delibera-tions, but my heart has been with them. They there is not a bold spirit in this hall that wil tions, but my heart has been with them. They there is not a boid spirit in this half that have discharged their duty with great ability—I have never seen anything like it in my life; and to the honor of Kentucky, I say that two-thirds of the people will receive this constitution in this half that charged them to show why our constitution should not be accepted.

But, sir, this constitution is going to be accepted. It has pushed some things to extremes

not leave that unfinished, which was a sine qua non with the people. Adjourn without a day, and leave this matter to the people, and how can they settle it? They care not for the expense power of conferring such agency upon the governor that the people is not denied that this house has the power of conferring such agency upon the governor that the people is not denied that the power of conferring such agency upon the governor that the people is not denied the people is not d so that the work is completed; and they have left it to you to begin and to end it. Finally, I trust that no gentleman will go home and speak against the constitution, to his constituents. There may be points to which some would object, and others to which others would object; but we have acted with comparative unanimity here, and have compromised many of our feelings, and perhaps some of our local interests, for the general good; let us keep up that spirit. let us cultivate it among our constituents, and if we do this, there is not the shadow of a doubt whelming majority, and that all you will have to do when you return to this hall, will be to affix your names to the instrument and it to the people as the organic law of the state

nothing in the deterinniation of the first quesng it in direct contrariety with his position. The people of Kentucky, sir, in this case, constitute the high chancellor who have instituconstitute the high chancellor who have institu-ted an interlocutory decree to this house as com-missioners, to earry out at discretion. The prin-ciple of that decree, devolves upon us the duty of making a constitution, as the result of the la-

No ingenious sophist can then undo our work, bors, in which we have been engaged during the county gave a majority of 1,700 votes for a con- If, when it is presented to the members, they conceive nothing so horrible as to be remitted people will not cavil at anything which is not high chancellor, the people of the state of Ken-wrong.

I have given in a few words what my views tion which is to be submitted to the sovereigns

rathed. Sir, we have met here to make a constitution, and it is not unknown to gentlemen that there are some persons in this state who have done all in their power to traduce us by stating that we were spending our time needlessly and wasting public money. Some of these persons are probably now preparing the public mind to crush our labors; and I will say this—that I have never seen a set of men labor more that I have never seen a set of men labor more assiduously, more honestly, more cannot the truth of the statement we make, when we ask him to put his name to this ask high to he provide the property of the law and constitution, and the state of the fact, in reference to this first the months past in doing that duty which we ought to be proud to say was confided to us by this high chancellor, and goes forth the law and constitution, and the state of the fact, in reference to this interpretation. assiduously, more honestly, more earnestly than as his final decree; and when his name is affixed They to this decree there is be an execution; and the

constituents that I would endeavor to make them a constitution, and that we would submit it to them when finished, for their approbation.

My friend's proposition is one of great moment, and one that we are bound to look to. I heard a great deal said when I was at home purpose of doing an act which, in my opinion, heard a great deal said when I was at home about the wisdom of the hundred men who were making this constitution, and not a little too about their delaying their business so long and spending the people's money; but to this I replied that it was difficult to get a hundred men to think alike, and that every man had his opinion and would express it too, as he was bound to the Teleprocessist too, as he was bound to the people who assemble here again is to be adopted, what is to be the effect? What are we to do? Are we to do more than ratify the will of the people who to do. The proposition of the gentleman from Nelson is nothing more than what we promised the people we would do. Adjourn without a body which shall go again and again into operday, and the constitution incomplete, or not brought into effect, and the people will say, "You have tantalized us." They did not want a great deal done; the chief thing which were to constitute ourselves a perpetual body; or they were anxious to see abolished was this life was it not merely to do what we were sent to do, tenure of office, and the power of filling offices was the discovery of the power of filling offices and then adjourn? If we were assembled for any other purpose except to register the will of fected in a manner highly satisfactory. The convention has broken, as it were, into a hornet's nest, and though there may be a little found wanting in ability to make one, are we to stinging, the mischief has been effectually eradicated. Our fathers gave us a constitution and left us their example; and from both we may learn that they were anxious our government should be established in as independent a basis to come here again and go to making a new conas possible. The right of acquiring property, stitution, I ask you whether that is consistent of having open courts, of the liberty of speech, with the original design of the electors who sent of justice without sale, denial, or delay, were sacred privileges secured to us by our fathers in another constitution, what is to be done with it? making their constitution; they thus gave us these four pillars of polished marble, and all cond convention? You have already expended they required of us was to turn a good arch over them. Here, then, are a hundred men, influenc-

will continue forever. Then let us take action at once, and give our enemies no occasion to attempt to destroy the work that we have done. Let us act with caution and judgment. We have erected a pillar which we hope will stand, and not be thrown down in a night. Close your business now and adjourn sine die, and the people will say you have neglected your work, you have refused to do what they sent you here to accomplish.

Let me say to this proud body of men, that I cannot say enough in their praise when I remediate the control to be here for all time. If he submits the constitution to them now he has to meet them; and if he would so agree, would the house agree to it? But he says if you do not agree to meet, you will weaken the estimation in which the people will hold this constitution. I ask you gentlemen who sent you here? The people of Kentucky. Are you to control them or they you? But the gentleman says there are forty thousand emancipationists in the state. And what if there are? Are they not to be here for all time. If he submits it a second time

Gentlemen, you have done great honor to your country. Now carry out, fulfill, accomplish to its perfection, what you have already done. Do not leave that unfinished, which was a size one. observe that it can be as well proclaimed thro power of conferring such agency upon the gov ernor, and in my opinion it ought to be done
If we come back for no other purpose, that purpose is ridiculous; if for any other purpose then we are transgressing the warrant of attorney un

der which we have assembled here. Mr. CLARKE. Under the ninth section of the constitution of the state of Kentucky, after repeated efforts within my recollection, the peo ple have called this convention by a majority over forty thousand of the legal voters of th state, taken against the commissioners report us here to make those changes in the old constitution which they desired, or to adopt an er entirely new one, should we deem it expedient I leave the subject, hoping that the proposi- Now I ask this convention, what does this sec tion of the gentleman from Nelson will be car-ried by acclamation. tion propose? We are assembled here, a hun-dred delegates from different parts of the state Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. The question which to do what? To cure those defects that exist in this resolution presents, involves two propositions, of which the first is, "shall we submit this constitution to the people of Kentucky for their adoption?" The old constitution authorizes us to submit the constitution we may now make, to the votes of the people of Kentucky; but I conceive that whether such authority is, or is not given by the old constitution, matters come here entertaining similar views and opin the people ions as to all these charges. Now, sir, if after the labor of three months we should present tion involved in the resolution. The people who have sent us here, and who have imposed upon us the sole agency of making an organic satisfy a majority of them—say by ten, twenty of the thirty thousand votes is it right and proper law, have given us the power of disposing of that proposition according to our wise discretion. Wisdom and experience teach us that public sentiment should be adopted by this body. I therefore cannot discovere discovered the discovered that the last four or five years, that we should part with the power they have wrested from the present office holders. By their contents of them—say by ten, twenty or thirty thousand votes, is it right and proper that the struggle that has taken place within the last four or five years, that we should part with the power they have wrested from the present of the power than the powe after the struggle that has taken place within I therefore, cannot discover a dissenting voice in this house to that part of the proposition which relates to the reference of the constitution to the people. The elder gentleman from Nelson in the labors of this convention will be endangerremarks, introduced a legal illustration ed. I maintain that we have no authority which I do not think he applied with very happy effect; certainly I cannot coincide with his application of it, and must take the liberty claimed the constitution, that moment we have done what the convention party never intended we should do, and what they will not sanction

Mr. CLARKE. I will ask him, does he intend when he goes before his constitution?

When he goes before his constituents, to supports the constitution?

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. I intend to do so, for several reasons—but for none more strong than this—that I do believe if the convention decides to meet again, and goes to tinkering up the constitution we have now been making, they will make a worse one than we have now. This constitution does not meet my views in every messneet but still with one or two exceptions it.

disposed to put myself in opposition to the cataract of Niagara, and fill this house with the roar of declamation, (laughter.) but I come here as a plain sensible man, entertaining sensible opinions, and wishing to submit this constitution to the decision of the sensible people of the sensible state of Kentucky. I do not wish this convention to return here, with high and imprace.

Now, sir, mark my prediction here to-day—that the very moment we part with this power to so change the work of our hands as to meet with the people's wishes, just so surely will all the discordant elements in this state unite to destroy the work in which we have been engaged during the last three months. Every man opposed to change will throw in his mite; and millions of dallars will be raised to defect this constitution.

stead of entrusting the matter to the governor, are intelligent; they are powerful and wealthy or any other officer of the state, we establish and—though I do not say it with any unking

this constitution at once as the paramount law of the land. I will not consent, sir, that a mere tion at least, fanatical; and this very fanaticus. or ten thousand, shall declare and decide against what a majority of ninety thousand have already determined upon. If, so far as I am concerned, I have not carried out the will of the mood of disrespect, but it is a fact that a gentlepeople who sent me here, I have mistaken their man came here one morning with a whole con-will. I have no authority to part with the pow-stitution ready made. (Laughter.) There are a er which the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this they delegated me to perform is completed; it is hall, and if the new constitution does not antheir power, not mine; they have said those changes should be made; and if the manner in which we have made them does not suit their approbation, they ought to have the right to in-

county gave a majority of 1,700 votes for a convention in 1847. I did not give my vote at all, sign this instrument, the matter is ended; and meither we not the people, have any further conmitted we are there forever. That may be a strong assertion, but, sir, I believe it is true.

respect, but still with one or two exceptions it accomplishes most, if not all that the people desired—and perhaps a little more than they desired. ired.

Mr. CLARKE. I think the gentleman has been parted with, and that when we do go home, answered the question sufficiently, he need not if in their judgment and sober deliberation, after examining the result of our labors, they, in proceed further.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. Yes, but the gentleman having asked a question I beg to tell him he must please to wait till I give him the whole answer. (Laughter,) Sir, I have said that with the wishes. We ought to act with all possible distributions of the result of our labors, they, in their primary assemblies should give us advice upon the subject, we are not going to put our selves in such a position as to be unable to carry out their wishes. We ought to act with all possible distributions. answer. (Laughter.) Sir, I have said that with out their wishes. We ought to act with all possible discretion on this subject, and clear the my approbation. I wish to say further, that I constitution of every difficulty which may stand take no impracticable, theoretic, high sounding views in relation to my position here; I am not it. I have no doubt it will be received by the

sensible state of Kentucky. I do not wish this convention to return here with high and impracticable notions of power; but I wish to serve my country as a plain honest country gentleman, and then go home to my constituents and sustain the constitution. Now sir, the gentleman has my answer in full. (Laughter.)

Mr. CLARKE. I will not say that the explanation is more difficult to understand than the thing explained; but this I will say, that the gentleman would have been as well understood with half the response he has made.

I am aware of the anxiety of the convention to close their labors so as to return to their families; but I am sensible no question has yet been presented to our consideration, of equal importance to this. While I am in favor of taking the sense of the people upon the adoption or rejection of this constitution, I am unwilling to part with all the power which the people have won during a struggle of three years past, by that submission. A majority of 90,000 against the poll books have declared against the old constitution of this state. Now suppose you submit the new constitution to the people and anajority of 10,000 should decide against it, what do we do? Why, if we do not ratify this mit the new constitution to the people and a loop-hole through which your adversaries may majority of 10,000 should decide against it, effect an entrance. What else? You have called what do we do? Why, if we do not ratify this upon the county officers to appoint judges of elecwhat do we do? Why, if we do not ratify this constitution, we permit that 10,000 to overrule a majority of 90,000. This constitution has been framed in a spirit of compromise and concession. It may possibly contain within it, sections, provisions, or principles that may be obnoxious to the people of this or that region; it would be a miracle if it did not; but I say again that if you submit this constitution to the people and then part with all the power they have given you, you will see an opposition raised to it that you little expect. Every emancipationist in the state, every man in favor of the old constitution, (Laughter.) This was said by some of the magevery man in favor of the old constitution, (Laughter.) This was said by some of the magevery office holder, past and present, will unite in brotherly love and friendship; and thus you will have a combination of the most discordant king the same objection. Now, I ask if this elements coming up in favor of the old constitu-tion, and against the new one. I want to sub-selves and the trust confided to us by the people, mut this constitution to the people; I want them in the power of any men that God ever nade, to come up in the exercise of their sovereign will and say whether they are satisfied or not, with the work we have performed. And if they should not be satisfied, where can be the harm, No, sir; no, sir. And, sir, whether we have the

where the danger of the delegates returning to power or not, the question is, whether we are their constituents and consulting with them? When we go back to our people from here, we can ask them what particular opinions they entertain on this or that section; we can thus learn what they want, and if their be any thing radiation, it can be remedied; for we should return clothed with full power to effect such changes as the people may have determined to the constitution and the complete to the adoption of this constitution upon a mere contingency, as it would be, if the provision contained in the report of the committees should be finally adopted. These officers to whom you would entrust this business, may or may not obey you; and thus, in consequence of a species of fraud, we may be driven back to the old constitution, and be compelled to sit under the report of the committees and the provision contained in the report of the committees whom you would entrust this business, may or may not obey you; and thus, in consequence of a species of fraud, we may be driven back to the old constitution, and be compelled to sit under the committees as the provision contained in the report of the committees when you would entrust this business, may or may not obey you; and thus, in consequence of a species of fraud, we may be driven back to the old constitution, and be compelled to sit under the committees and the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report of the committees the provision contained in the report es as the people may have determined upon.

Now, sir, mark my prediction here to-day—that

the old "vine and fig tree," with none but the office holders to make us afraid. (Laughter.)

dollars will be raised to defeat this constitution. popular power as here manifested; we have Part with the power you now have, and the peopular power as here manifested; we have come here from all parts of this commonwealth, ple will be thrown back to where they were four and where can be found a more spirit-stirring ears ago, and cannot make any change in the display of the influence of our institutions the nstitution unless they can overrule a dead ma- in this assembly, when now we are about to subjority against them of twenty or thirty thous- mit the work of our hands to the people who ad.

Now let me ask, suppose the present office will; and I would ask is there any thing wrong will, and I would ask is there any thing wrong holders should refuse to hold any election at all, where is your power to compel them? Have you affixed any penalty for such refusal? None whatever. And if they should refuse, then the President, have you ever thought of the elements whole work of three months goes by the board, and the old constitution is re-adopted. There can be no danger, Mr. President, in submitting mortifying spectacle may be exhibited of its rethis constitution to the people with the reserva-tion of power on the part of their servants on year 1847 cast in favor of constitutional reform; this floor to meet here again, if what we have sir, the sad spectacle may be exhibited of our done does not accord with their will and pleasbeing remitted to the old constitution. Who The very act itself will display mutual do we expect to be arrayed against us? The enconfidence between the people and the convention. There can be no question, that so far as we expect to early ed against at the content of intelligence and power; they have too their we are concerned, there has been a full intention to their will, and that our labors will meet matter how small his office, has his influence, with their full approbation throughout the state, I have but little doubt. Adopt the resolution of either of these gentlemen, (and I must say I prefer that of the elder gentleman from Nelson,) and we can go back home and meet our constit-nents and say to them, we want to talk with you sons-in-law in expectation, and their daughters in reference to the various changes in the consti-tution; we have not parted with the power which cause it does not accord with popular sentiment, you entrusted to us, but we want to exercise it no do is, to submit to each other those improvements suggested by our constituents, and in-

twenty, or fifty, or a thousand, would induce them to work hard, and spend

struct us to come back and make such altera engrafted into the constitution—and, as my tions as will meet with their approbation. I friend from Nelson said, insprignated into it—am opposed to the old constitution; and I have and when all these elements are combined, you been so since I was old enough to read a constitution. Sir, save only in the name, there is not a constitution in the United States that contains the elements of the old British laws, conferring and tell the old woman and the children what the elements of the old British laws, conferring and tell the old woman and the children what the elements of the old British laws, conferring and tell the old woman and the children what the elements are committed, you

the elements of the old British laws, conferring titles of nobility in so high a degree, as the present constitution of the State of Kentucky. True, it is said that there shall be no titles of nobility: and drinking they had seen, and what fine eating and drinking they had had, especially since the convention had determined that the seat of government should remain at Frankfort. (Laughter, but is a drinking they had had, especially since the convention had determined that the seat of government should remain at Frankfort. (Laughter, but is constitution to stand, they will have to gird on their armor and fight as a father fights for his offspring; they will have to gird on their armor and fight as a father fights for his offspring; they will have to gird on their armor and fight as a father fights for his offspring; they will have to gird on their armor and fight as a father fights on fight ever," until this constitution is firmly settled as the law of the land; for until that is done, all these opposition to this new constitution as has never been known to exist in any land as will exist in April or June next, if one or other of these propositions be not adopted for the determination of the question.

Mr. NUTTALL. To my mind, sir, it is important that we should re-assemble here, and finelly adopted in a proposition with and the land that cannot be completed until the constitution has been referred to the people and formit with while the people and the land that cannot be completed until the constitution has been referred to the people and have been subject to the proposition with a constitution has been referred to the people and have been subject to the proposition with a constitution has been referred to the people and have been been the proposition with a constitution has been referred to the people and have been the fight of the constitution has been referred to the people and have been the fine things they had seen, and what fine eating and drinking they had determined that the seat of governmentshould rem

portant that we should re-assemble here, and finally adopt the constitution when it shall have been submitted to the people. We are assembled here for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing, the old constitution. I would ask if there is in that provision any rewards subif there is in that provision any power to sub- ever since he was able to read a constitution, so mit this constitution as a complete instrument to the people, with the qualification, that if they adopt it, it shall be the constitution of Kentucky?

t will come, when we shall convene here, and though not like the prodigal son in having was-ted our substance—that the fatted ealf shall be killed, and we shall have joy and dancing over the strongest opposition to the most useful and measure ever proposed in our state. [Proceedings to be continued.]

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY ::::: DECEMBER 29, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY, Will meet at the capitol on Monday next. Already several senators and representatives have ar

IF We announced a few days since the resignation of L. W. Lacy Esq., the representative elect to the house of representatives of the general assembly, in consequence of a severe and protracted indisposition, the germ of which was planted during his sojourn in Mexico, whither he went as a soldier in the Third Kentucky Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. On Friday last, Mr. Lacy departed this life. He was about 29 years of age.

A long, and for some time an intimate acquaint ace and association with the deceased, enables and authorizes us to speak of him. He was, in all the relations of citizen and soldier, a true and trustworthy man; and his county has lost in him, a son of whom she had reason to be proud. We mourn with his friends, because of his early death.

The proposition passed by the convention, to e-assemble here on the first day of June next, after the constitution shall have been passed upor by the people, seems to meet with universal condemnation. So far as we have observed the press of the state, not one has taken ground in favor of that unwise and mistaken act of the

The Capitol of Alabama, at Montgomery, was estroyed by fire on the 14th instant. The papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature and the archives of the State were saved. The State House was a beautiful building. erected by the citizens of Montgomery, in 1847, in consideration of the removal of the Capitol to that point. It is feared since the destruction of the House that the Capitol may be removed to some other point.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.—The mmittes of the Senate for the present session of Congress, stand as follows: On Foreign Relations-Messrs. King, Benton,

ebster, Foote, and Mangum.
On Finance—Messrs. Dickinson, Hunter, Phelps, Douglas, and Pearce.
On Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Soule, Davis

f Mass., Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Bell.
On Manufactures—Messrs. Sebastian, Butler. ones, Clark, and Upham.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, Turney, Walker, Spruance, and Corwin.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, of Miss., orland, Dawson, Green, and Shields.
On Militia—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, of Wis-

onsin, Clements, Morton, and Spruance. On Naval Affairs-Messrs. Yulee, Mason, Badger, Bright, and Miller. On Public Lands—Messrs. Felch, Borland, Underwood, Shields, and Smith.

On Private Claims-Messrs. Downs, Whitcomb. Davis, of Mass., Clements, and Badger On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Atchison, Sebasian, Wales, Rusk, and Bell.

On Claims-Messrs. Norris, Whitcomb, Underwood, Stewart, and Baldwin. On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs, Walker, Johan, Norris, and Dodge of Iowa. On the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Downs,

Berrien, Bradbury, and Dayton. On the Post-office and Post Roads-Messrs Rusk, Bright, Upham, Soule, and Morton. Messrs. Douglas, Underwood,

Butler, Cooper, and Houston.

To audit and control the Contingent expenses the Senate-Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, Walker, and Baldwin. On Roads and Canals-Messrs Bright, Atchi-

on, Greene, Foote, and Spruance. On Pensions—Messrs. King, of Alabama, On Pensions—Messrs. King, of ones, Phelps, Stewart, and Dayton. On the District of Columbia-Messrs, Mason, Yulee, Shields, Miller, and Berrien,

On Patents and the Patent Office-Messrs. urney, Norris, Whitman, Wales, and Dawson On Retrenchment-Messrs. Bradbury, Houston, Felch, Mangum, and Clark. On Printing-Messrs. Borland, Hamlin, and

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, December 27.

CAUSES DECIDED. Pearman's heirs v Young's heirs, decree, Hardin; affirmed. Praigg v Pearce, judgment, Jefferson; affirmed. Redd v Redd, judgment, Harrison county court;

Handy v Bank N. Orleans, decree, Louisville; Duncan v Monserratt, &c., decree, Louisville; re-

Beckwith v Bent, &c., decree, Louisville; rev'sd. O'Bryan v Goslee, decree, Louisville; Speed v Brown, &c., decree, Louisville;

Fry v Whipps, decree, Louisville; Stout v Wells, decree, Louisville; Colston v Price, decree, Louisville; Fauntleroy's heirs v Henderson, judgment, Rus sell; were argued. FRIDAY, December 28.

CAUSES DECIDED.

O'Bryan v Goslee, decree, Louisville; affirmed. Fry v Whipps, decree, Louisville; affirmed. Knox v Jones, &c., decree, Louisville; affirmed es, &c., decree, Louisville; affirmed Same v Hill. &c., decree, Louisville; reversed. Irvine v Dunn, decree, Louisville; reversed. Stout v Wells, decree, Louisville; reversed. Dunkinson v Roberts, decree, Christian; rev'sd

ORDERS. Smith v Dawson, decree, Louisville; Mitchell, &c. v Moore, &c., decree, Louisville; Craddock v Thruston, decree, Louisville; Lillard v Talbott, &c., decree, Anderson; Taber v Lewis, decree, Anderson; were argued

Private Boarding. MRS. N. TAYLOR is prepared to accommodate 8 or 10 Members of the Legislature with comfortable Rooms and first rate Roarding during the session. Her residence is convenient to the Capitol, on the East side of St. Clair street, two doors south of Mr. Barstow's Dry Goods Store. For particulars, call at the residence, or at the Auction Store.

Frankfort, Dec. 29.—4td

To Hire, A NEGRO GIRL about seventeen years of agequalified for a semistress and house servant. Enquire at the First Auditor's Office. December 29, 1849.—21d

MARRIED,

On the 27th inst., at the house of Capt. Newton ROBLET BRANHAM, of North Madison, Jan, form

ly of Scott county, Ky., to Miss Ann Maria Heath, late of New York City. In this city, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Warder, Mr. John Mastin, of Georgetown, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Mr. John P. Cam-mack, of this place mack, of this place.

In Franklin county, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Braddock, Mr. William E. With, to Miss Dulcenea Graves, daughter of William B. Graves, all of said county.
By the same, on Christmas day, Mr. WILLIAM

H. EFPERSON, of Frankfort, to Miss MARY E. WRIGHT, daughter of Mr. James E. Wright, of Franklin county, Ky.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. William
W. Wright, of Frankfort, to Miss Julia Ann
Hawkins, daughter of William R. Hawkins, of

Franklin county, Ky.
On the 18th inst., Mr. Ludweil McKay, Jr., to
Miss H. Josephine, daughter of Thomas P. Linthicum, Esq., both of Bardstown, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Professor A. CURTIS, of Cincinnati, will continue his Lectures, on Physiology and Medieine, at the Court-House, to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., 3 o'clock, and 7 o'clock, P. M. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Lectures free. We are requested to announce Mr. John M. HELMS, late Door-Keeper to the Convention, a candidate for Door-Keeper to the House of Representatives.

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

BENJAMIN SELBY respectfully announces him-Dself a candidate for re-election to the office of Door Keeper to the Senate; and refers newly elected members o the old Senators, and the following resolution, passed unanimously at the last session:
"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are due,

nd are hereby tendered, to John D. McClure. Sergeantat-Arms, and BENJAMIN SELBY, Door Keeper of the Senate, for their prompt and vigilant attention to the members, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of heir respective offices."-Senate Journal, '48-9. November 26, 1849 .- dtd

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Frankfort.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

JOHN C. HERNDON is a candidate for Assisant Clerk to the House of Representatives at the approaching session. Dec. 11, 1849 .- td IF We are requested to announce John D.

McClure as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate at the approaching session.

Dec. 11, 1849.—td IF WILLIAM T. SAMUELS of Hardin county, is

a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate. Mr. S. is a worthy gentleman, and is well qualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the

Dec. 11, 1849. We are requested to announce C. N. Johnston as a candidate for Door Keeper of the Senate at the ensuing session.

We are authorized to annaunce Allen T. Mocabee, of Mountsterling, as a candidate for for Door Keeper of the Senate at the approaching session. Dec. 20.-1t

A. R. McKee, Esq., of Lancaster, is a candidate for assistant clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Kentucky.

We are requested to announce GEORGE W. WAL-STON as a candidate for councilman in the Third Ward.

ATTENTION! FIREMEN!!

Water Witch Company, No 1. THE Members of the Water Witch Fire Company, are hereby notified, that an election for Officers to serve or 1850, will be held at the engine House, on Saturday the 5th day of January next. By order of Dec. 28, 1849.--st A. G. CAMMACK, CAPT.

6th BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Commandants of Regiments composing the 6th Brigade, 3d Division, Kentucky Militia, are hereby tified, and ordered, to make annual returns of their spective commands, to the undersigned, without deay, having been regularly commissioned as Brigadier of said Brigade. Prompt attention is required.

JOHN W. FORDES,

Brigadier General 6th Brigade. White Sulpuhr, Scott co., Dec. 24, 1849.-1t

CHRISTMAS BOOKS !- CALL AND SEE. W. M. TODD,-No. 1, Swigert's Row,

HAS THIS DAY opened for inspection and sale, a large and beautiful assortment of ANNUALS and other BOOKS, in rich and beautiful Bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents, and respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

ANNUALS FOR 1850. Leaflets of Memory, The Brilliant, Gems of Beauty, Keepsake of Priendship, Friendship's Offering, Gift of Friendship, Christmas Roses, Christmas Blossoms. The Garland, The Golden Gift, The Ivy Wreath, POEMS IN RICH BINDINGS.

Willis' Poetical Works, Longfellow's Poet. works, Bryant's do. do., Amelia's do. do. Byron's do. do., Tupper's do. do. Read's Female Poets of America, read's Female Poets of America, friswold's do. do., foets and Poetry of America, facred Poets of England and America.

OTHER BOOKS. Women of the Old and New Testament; Women o the Bible, beautifully bound. ALSO, Harper's Illuminated Family Bibles.

Bagster's Comprehensive Family Bibles; Lippincot's Small Family Bibles; Pocket Bibles. Prayer Books, Pocket Testaments, Hymn Books &c.
All bound in the richest styles of Turkey Morocco,
Plain Morocco, and Illuminated Muslin
December 19, 1849.

JUVENILE BOOKS. A VERY large assortment of the newest Publications, suitable for the season, on hand and for sale by [Dec. 19.1] W. M. TODD. SONS OF TEMPERANCE ANNUAL for 1850.

A FEW COPIES of the above named very beautiful ANNUAL, just received and for sale by December 20, 1849. W. M. TODD. FASHIONABLE HATS,

From W. H. Beebe & Co. New York, and W. Dodd & Co. Cincinnati:

Of the latest style and finest finish. A large, supply, so as to fit all customers, constantly kept on hand, and sold at the lowest price, by W. M. TODD. December 19.

JOHN W. PREETT. EWIS A. SPANGENBERG. Frankfort Clothing Emporium. SPANGENBERG & BRUETT.

MERCHANT TAILORS, READY MADE CLOTHING.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, FRANKFORT, KY. THEY make to order, in the neatest and most fash ionable style, every article worn by gentlemen which they warrant to fit or no sale. They invite the public to call and examine their goods. 1306.24.

MORE APPLES! JUST received, on commission, another lot of 53 bar-rels of extra fine APPLES, and lor sale at \$25 and, \$4 per barrel, for cash, by December 27, 1849.

H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—tf Flour.

20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Salt.

20 BBLS. Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Buckwheat Flour.

I^N Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT, HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849. A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day, from the Eastern Cities, by R. KNOTT. from the Eastern Cities, by November 23, 1849.

A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trim-ming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Cloaks, received from Philadelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assertment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by
November 23, 1849. 16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

10 BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just received, and for sale for cash, by
November 23, 1849.

SAM. HARRIS.

MUSIC. JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the emment publishing houses.

The Ladies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices, Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

FACULTY.

OOL. F. W. CAPERS, A M., President and Su

Philosophy and Astronomy. HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.
J. D. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy

Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient
Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics. CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant. J. T. BICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon. Locarios.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six mites from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

Admission .- Applicants for admission, on pres a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactori passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitle to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Gov

nor Advantages.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civi

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightnelly to the regular Acade nic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and ac complished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

FERMS. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Taition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year, \$160 00 Do. do do (Preparatory Department,) 130 00 French and Spanish Languages, extra, each. 10 00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849.—8ds

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

We continue, as we have done for ien years past, to manufacture Puste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Bastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales an unally, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Filth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES, com the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, d. A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will fursh them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, ving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each structure.

strument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru-ments within three years, and received voluntary Let-ters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire cattsfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city. Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-tion, and instruments selected with care.

tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. B. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all

the Eastern Publishers. Cincinnati October 4, 1849.--d CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, ESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large as

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO GIRL 12 or 14 years of age, for a nurse and house servant. For one who can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. One from the country would be preferred.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

WANTED! WANTED !:

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Handred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to rive the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY, WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers; Graham Crackers; Butter Crackers;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, JR
Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut
A street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30
Platt street, New York.

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishmen West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

1,000 to 5,1 the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
Lb. Lump. 5 do. 5 do. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. 5 do. 5 do. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

A. B. EATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Bealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. ONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

GINGER. PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack
ages suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled Ground COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted COFFEE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
IT PHotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

W Photels and Steam Doals of the August of the Steam of t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS Tion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Brawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Clestial and Terrestriai; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by

GEORGE COX,

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Brooms, Busters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c. always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Avenig Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and nd the exhibition and sale hour cutost splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO. KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO.

of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers dealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompt by fifted.

Cincinuali, Onio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy—pure and old;
2 nait Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;
1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;
2 cask old Jamaica Rum;
2 cask superior old Holland Gin;
3 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
4 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
5 cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
6 cask ine Tenerifie Wine;
7 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout,
10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior;
10 bbls, Old Bourboo. (very superior;
10 bbls, Old Bourboo. (very superior;
10 rale on draft or by the bottle by
10 October 12, 1849.

GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao;
2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawha Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Waterhouse.
We have now instore, 8,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.
Our agrangements with Vertical Vertical Control of the state Annuacturers, and other consumers in this region.
Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have een perfected the present summer, and give us advanages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

LIFE INSURANCE. The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Soci-

ety, of London. CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American Insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on applications.

pplication.

IF Office on St. Clair etreet, Frankfort, Ky.

THO. D. TILFORD, Agent. Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct., 1849-tf [Yeoman copy.]

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on verv reasonable terms, for cash, it mediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849. TODD'S BOOKSTORE:

REYNOLDS & BROTHER'S SAFETY FUSE. 20,000 FEET of Reynolds and Brother's Safety the late Fair of the American Institute, and for safety, expedition and economy, is unrivated, just received, and for safe by TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 17, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, to gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.
ACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty

of any other College.
ColoNELT. F. JoHNSON, General Superintendent;

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. H. V. B. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
JAS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFF, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages. [Educated in the City of Paris.]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated the Wew York.]
Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

ted in New York.]
Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent location, the lamous

Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The bildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Cadets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere This place is unsurpassed for its heatiny atmosphere, re-water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionarone of the most eligible locations for a Literary stitution in the United States. The grounds have an greatly improved and ornamented during the last eyears. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on a margin of the Licking River, immediately in the or of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exrions. The removal will be made immediately after Christ-as, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of January, 1850.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and ractically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN TITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the troissor. Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the high at honors of the United States Military Academy at lest Point. All the instruments connected with that

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, odging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' at endance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$169 per ear. Payments will be required in advance, at that ate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to hird Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks.) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De-partment will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most impor-ant branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by our molessors. Those by Professor HENRY A. BULLARD Will embrace.

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Afficightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Lieus, and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence

inal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas. B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

If Constitutional and statutary organic law, especial. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and

of the several States. Quity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity

cises will be two lessons every day-except

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except be hollidays established by law—each occupying in all etween one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, editation, or an examination, or two or all of them comined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be eld regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in very description of cause, and in the courts of every insidiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme out of the state and of the United States. t of the State and of the Onited States. order that the school shall be composed of gentle-only, every student must be personally known to of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and this admission into the school he must matriculate ce his admission into the school he must matriculate be payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Saculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup acribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise fy each professor the sum fixed for his reward, e fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol-

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on The degree of Batherton to have with the contents of the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several processors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

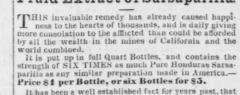
H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1849.

New Grocery Store. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the cities a rew GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Company Produce.

hange for Country Produce. N. ALLEN. Praukfort, February 9, 1849.-856-d&wtf

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.



It has been a well established fact for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxica ting drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldly assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of boldly assert that John Buil's Finid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased with-out any regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other valuable Medical Roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the greatest curative agent in the known world!

HITHIS MEDICINE, when used according to Di Scrofula, or King's Evil; | Coughs, Colds; Weakness of the Chest: Eruptions of the Skin; Pulmonory Affections; and all other diseases tend-Erysipelas; Chronic Sore Eyes; Consumption; Liver Complaint; Female Irregularities and Pains in the Bones or Joints:

Old Sores and Ulcers; Swelling of the Glands; Syphilis, Dyspepsia; Salt Rheum; Diseases of the Kidneys; Diseases arising from the use of Mercury; Loss of Appetite; Pain in the Side and Shoul-ders: Low Spirits, Night Sweats; Exposure or Imprudence in Life; the Chronic Constitutional Diseases;
And is a Spring and Summer Drink and General
Tonic for the system, and
a gentle and pleasant purgative; it is superior to
Blue Lick or Congress
Water, Sults, or SadditPowders. ders; General Debility;

Complaints; Sick and Nervous Bead

GOOD TESTIMONY!

The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA: of BULL'S SARSAPARTILLA:

"IT HAS NO EQUAL! The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsanarilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two months oxty with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrant the assertion that as a purifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUAL! This is a bold assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city."

Bear with us, reader, a little longer, and be that BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the Wonder of the World! nd that it will cure you, no matter how long you have

and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have been suffering.

What Dr. Owen, Druggist and Apothecary of several years' standing, says about Bull's Sarszaparilla:

Mr. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a Mercurial Headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla pre pared by different persons. But all to little or no advantage, until I chanced to meet with yours, three bottles of which gave me more relief than all the others combined.

combined.

I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Sarsaparilla to the afficted community as a superior article. Very respectfully,

J. H. OWEN, M. D.

set honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that lepartment, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superimendant takes the liberty of stating that he sense of the Superimendant takes the liberty of stating that he so now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this line \$2,500 per analym as Principal Engineer of a Railload under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Angineers.

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a urrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and wractically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848. Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848.

PROM DR. WM. T. PRENTISS:

Mr. BULL: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Cutaneous Affections of long standing, as Tinea Capetis, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies. Syphilitic Cachexia, and in all diseases where the indication of cure seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the fluids of the body, with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of Narsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, upon learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours.

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D. Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

NOTICE TO FEMALES. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest Fernale Medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the netwous energy is lessened when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse or overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yield-I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaler, will treat of:

I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage. Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

II. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Teaties of Peace, and Private international Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

al Law.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiratly. Professor Randell Hunt will treat lectures by Professor Randell Hunt will treat commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charler Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Lieus and Stoppage in Transitu.

The Ctiminal Law and Practice in Courts of Ctiminal Jurisdiction.

The Law of Evidence (Fessor Tronals & Monroe will deliver Lectures)

Better Testimony than was ever offered in fa-vor of any Medicine!

FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE. Mr. John Bull: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe youg Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever manufactured for the care of Scrolula, Syphillis, and many other cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used it with entire success in a number of the above cases. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847. JAS. M. MOORE.

of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day.

More testrimony from Dr. Moore:
Mr. John Bull: 1 am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofula, and with happy effect. 1 am now confident it is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be made for that disease. Yours,

JAMES M. MOORE, M. D.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848.

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all orther comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsapa-

the Louisville Medical College;

1 have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in Chronic diseases, to which it is applicable.

Louisville, June 6, 1848. From Dr. L. P. YANDALL, Professor of Chemistry in

What Dr. Pyles, Physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla: Louisville, March 20, 1842. I have examined the prescription for the preparat I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use. M PYLES, M. D., Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.
This Medicine is daily grapping with disease through
the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and
youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that
are grievously tormented. Certificates are teening from
all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrusfic worth, the very hest of
all remedies ever before the public.
Sold Wholesate and Retail, by
At his principal Office, SI, Fourth street, and by the
Druggists generally in the city and county
Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of
Bull's Sarsuparilla, will please address
JOHN BULL,
SI, Fourth street, Louisville, with references.
W. L. CRUTCHER

W. L. CRUTCHER,
Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 23, 1849.—6m W. L. CRUTCHER.



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-mers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will self as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-11.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Chair Streets.

House, Corner of Main and Sec.

Johnson Buckner,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O.

A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, Qu.
The services of Mr. T. B. Beach, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of distorical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.
JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

J. F. & B. F. Meek.

MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS: CLOCKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON. HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

5 bbis, double refined Loaf Suzar;
20 bbls. New Orleans Suzar;
60 bags superior Rio Coffee;
10 boxes James River Tobacco;
5 boxes Cavendish do.;
10 bags old Government Java Coffee,
100 bbls. Salt;
75 bags Table salt;
60 boxes Burrows' Mustard;

Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal ferms. Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—884tf

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER We now NEED MONEY, which we N HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all t who know themselves to be indebted to us, to c who know themselves to be inacented 19 us, to com-forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers fo collection. We hope this Warning will not be disce garded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c. SCOIT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27. 1849 .- 859-tf JOHN P. HAGGIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-1y

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON, Determined to make Frankfort his permanen residence offers his services to the public. Offic Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken COTTON YARNS.-500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 350 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600; 122 doz. do. 700; 122 doz. do. 700; 160 doz. do. 806; 224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yares;

200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and for sale by B. F. JOHNSON. Janua 1849.

ANDREW MONROE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House CINCINNATI.

REFER TO—HOD. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky. E. H. TAYLOR, Esq. R. PINDELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. S. Busin, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3—1849* Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel, On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House.

HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to atlend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the test kind of washer wo-men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be stowed on him. Oct. 4 1849-870-tf Cigars. IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes. Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine. at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY

November 22, 1849. Cranberries. 2 BBLS, very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.



INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL--\$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against less or demage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODD, Agent.

May 22, 1849—867-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Coun,

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10. 1847—774-tf.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Lipe Insurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINATI, O.

A. ISO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals. Cards, &c. The services of Mr. 2**. B. Boota, late of New York, lave been secured exclusively for the department of Happrical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of the liberal path to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal path of the bound trying deserver.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. RECK, a first tate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the coeption of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor in with a call.

August H. 1e-19.

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operati. ns, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately of the ground; so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Conington, Ky, June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek,

June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies are been issued. ave been issued.
Premiums during the same period amount\$142,191 65 DISBURSEMENTS.

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77.856 78 ASSETS. United States and New York State Stocks.

Policies on hand not yet delivered, at terly payments on first year's pien Amount of Premiums charged again scribers'notes due May 4, 1849, Suspense account. \$165,937 69

Amount liable for losses Number of New Policies Issued. First year,

Premiums for four years. From which deduct amount of dishurse-ments for four years, Balance of premiums above dishursements, \$165.967 69 The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertian for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Siz per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, psyable in cash.

MORKIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER'S REVENUET Vice President.

SPENCER S. RENEDICT. Vice President.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accure to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

**Papplications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

***IFLOSSES adjusted in this fown without delay.

**IFLOSSES adjusted in this fown without delay.

870-by Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

Fine Cigars. PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrock'

Ligars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—887

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.-The best ar. ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

\$7,761 45

\$24,384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts

Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium on Life Policies, Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remaind antee capital unused by premiu

Whole number of Policies issued unt of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do fourth year, do do fourth year, -

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Poffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent. Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-1f

DISBURSEME.

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire. &c..

Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c., &c.

Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c.,

4,083 19 2,017 21